

Theda Bara and Her "Vampire" Eyes
—which have made her fortune in movies—in Roigravure in tomorrow's
Big Sunday Post-Dispatch
For the best the movies have to offer see the programs on the first page tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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SPORTS

HUGHES NOMINATED BY REPUBLICANS, ACCEPTS; ROOSEVELT NAMED BY PROGRESSIVES AT SAME TIME

PROGRESSIVES RECESS TO 3 P. M. AFTER MAKING NOMINATION

Delegates Cheer so Wildly for Roosevelt That Few Can Be Apprised of Naming of Hughes by the Republicans—Shouts for Gov. Johnson Heard When Vice Presidency Is Mentioned.

AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO, June 10.—The Progressive National Convention, at 12:34 today nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt for President, by acclamation. His name was the only one placed before the delegates, in a speech by Bainbridge Colby of New York, who spoke only two minutes.

At the very moment when it was flashed to the Progressive convention that Hughes had been nominated at the Coliseum as the standard bearer of the Republican party, Chairman Robins of the Progressive convention was announcing that Col. Roosevelt had been unanimously nominated as the Progressive leader, the convention went wild and there was no way to inform the delegates what had transpired at the Coliseum. For several minutes Chairman Robins vainly rapped for order.

Five minutes passed before order was restored and James A. Garfield of Ohio, without telling the delegates that Hughes had been named at the Coliseum, asked for a recess to 3 p. m., after singing one verse of "America."

"No, no," yelled the delegates, but Chairman Robins said the time asked for was necessary and finally the delegates yielded and began to file out at 12:42 to return again at 3 o'clock.

Johnson Favored as Running Mate. Before this action was taken Robins had mentioned the necessity of nominating a Vice President. "Johnson is the man," was the shout that came from the floor, showing that the desire of the party was almost unanimously for their 1912 standard-bearer—Col. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. Hiram Johnson of California.

Gov. Johnson declared after a recess and before the nominations that he and other leaders would communicate with Col. Roosevelt and insist upon a definite statement as to whether he would accept.

"I insist," the Governor said, "that these delegates should be advised before the convention adjourns, just what the Progressive party intends to do. I am very positive in my conviction that they should not be held in suspense in this critical time."

Less than a minute later Chairman Robins called for nomination of a President and recognized Bainbridge Colby of New York to nominate Col. Roosevelt.

"Once more, thank God," Colby began. "We have a militant army of Progressives. I will hold you but one or two minutes."

"I know the name that has been in your hearts and on your lips for four days," Colby said in impassioned oratory. "The convention has held itself in check."

"We are doing more than voice our thoughts. We are voicing the thought of the people of the nation. This is the only convention through which the voice of the people can speak."

"I present to you that man who is the embodiment of every issue of the hour, that man that we delight to honor—Theodore Roosevelt."

Demonstration After Speech. Pandemonium followed the brief speech. Chairman Robins pounded with his gavel for order. Perkins announced that the leaders had just heard that Col. Roosevelt's telegram was received at the Republican convention with some applause and that Senator Weeks had then withdrawn in favor of Senator Lodge. Chairman Robins interrupted Perkins to say that the Republicans had begun balloting. He then called Gov. Johnson to the stage to second Col. Roosevelt's nomination. Before Gov. Johnson could proceed, Perkins was again recognized and told of further developments at the Coliseum.

Perkins said that as Senator Lodge was now before the convention, the Progressives should allow a ballot in the Republican convention to test Lodge's strength.

"No, no," many delegates shouted. Perkins admitted that on the third roll some other candidate than Senator Lodge might be nominated. "Johnson, Johnson," came cries from

ROOSEVELT NOT EXPECTED TO LEAVE FIELD TO HUGHES

Leaders Interpret Endorsement of Lodge as Precluding Support for Justice.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 10.—When informed that the Republicans had nominated Justice Hughes and that the Progressives had nominated him, Col. Roosevelt refused to make any comment.

He remained secluded in his Sagamore Hill home. It is confidently believed here, however, that Col. Roosevelt will accept the nomination. His friends look for a statement from him to this effect later in the day.

Roosevelt's message to the Progressives, in which he suggested Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as a compromise candidate, is thought by his friends to preclude his approval of Justice Hughes' nomination, especially as the latter failed to make known his position on the question of the so-called hyphenated vote in advance of the action of the Republican convention. Oyster Bay is waiting with interest word from Justice Hughes, but it is not believed that any statement coming from the Justice will change Roosevelt's attitude at this time. In suggesting Lodge, Roosevelt wrote to the Progressive conference stating that he deeply appreciated their loyalty to him and their efforts to get him nominated, but that he thought the time had come to carry out the spirit of the statement of the Progressive National Committee in January and the statement made by him in Trinidad in February. It was their duty, he said, to present an alternative name on which he hoped the Republicans and Progressives could unite.

He presented the name of Henry Cabot Lodge. He quoted the three paragraphs of his telegram to former Senator W. B. Jackson of Maryland of day before yesterday.

The Colonel last night followed with keen interest the bulletins of the Republican balloting. When the results of the first balloting were carried to him he said:

"Well, that's very interesting." He asked particularly for the vote on Senator Weeks. When told it was 115 he smiled but refused to comment. Nor did he explain why he had asked. The question might or might not be taken to indicate that Senator Weeks is the one Republican candidate whom the Colonel will consent to support.

One result of the second ballot the Colonel kept absolute silence. When he learned both by his private wire and by the newspaper men that the Republicans had adjourned for the night he bade the reporters a pleasant evening and went back to his "den" to work out the solution of his immense problem.

He was in close touch with his lieutenants over the wire and expected to be up most of the night.

In his letter he stated that Lodge had been a member of the lower house of Congress and of the Senate of the United States for 30 years; that he was a man of the highest integrity, great far-sightedness and of wide vision as to national needs; that he had been 20 years on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate and had taken part in the most important negotiations, being, for example, a member of the International Alaska Boundary Commission; that he had also been on the Naval Affairs Committee and had fought vigorously in behalf of the navy to uphold it; that he had stood for fortifying the Panama Canal and had favored in every way the upbuilding of the army; that in addition to this, he had championed the safety appliances bill for railroad men, the workmen's compensation act, the pure food law, the anti-child labor bill, the Hepburn tariff bill and a bill to establish a bureau of corporations and many similar measures.

Roosevelt said that he meant every word he said in recent speeches, in his Trinidad statement and in his telegram to Senator Jackson day before yesterday; that he had put the needs of the country as he saw them in the sentences quoted in his letter to Mr. Jackson; that the nomination of Senator Lodge would meet these needs and that he asked the Progressive conference to stand by him in making the deeds carry out his words and that he trusted that this telegram would be read before the conventions.

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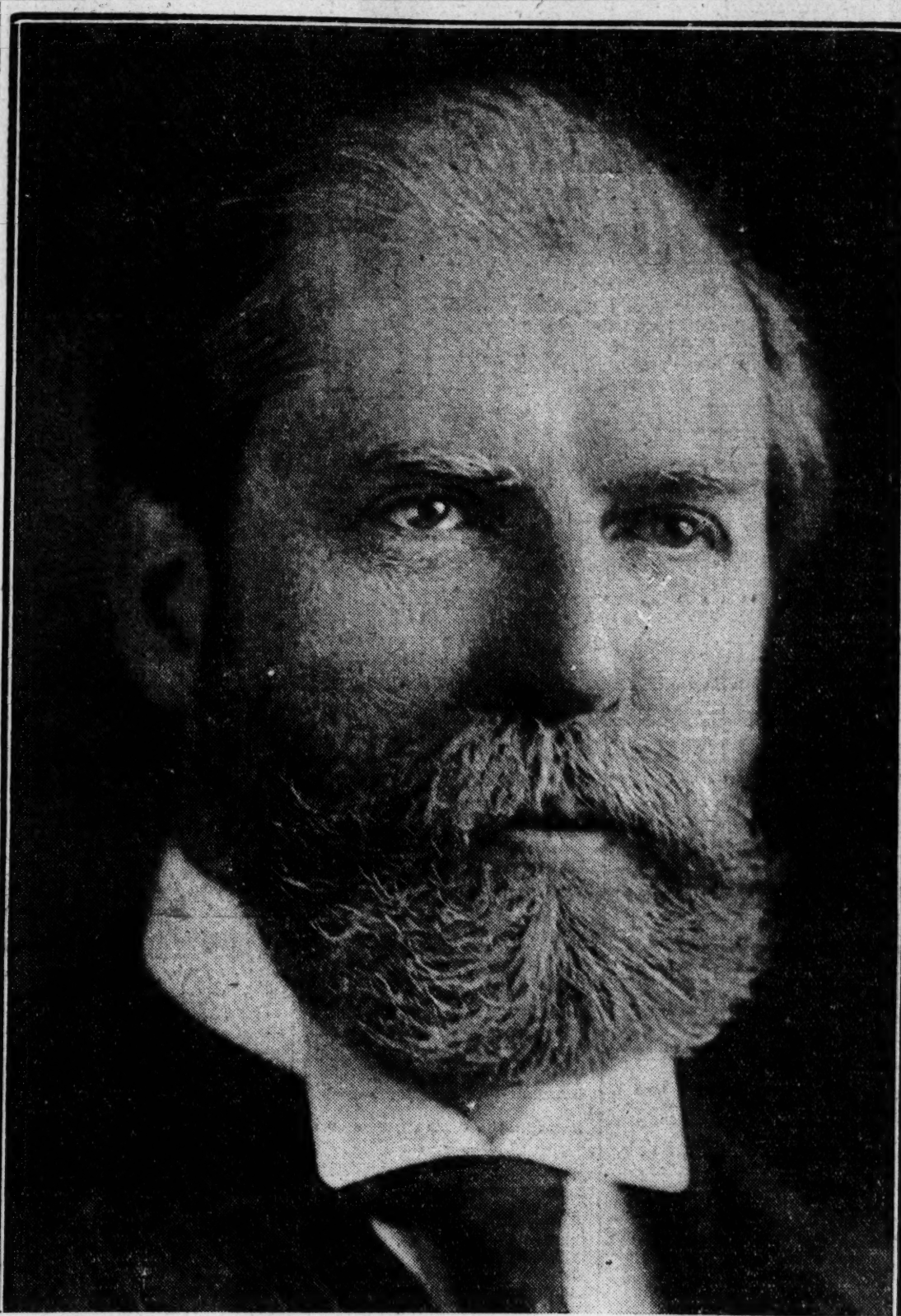
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JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

FAIRBANKS IS SILENT AS TO HIS ACCEPTANCE

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—When Charles W. Fairbanks was informed of his nomination for Vice President he declined to make any statement as to whether he would accept. The managers of campaign from Chicago are urging him to accept. He said he might have a statement later in the day.

Earlier in the day he sent the following telegram to James Hemenway, former Senator, at Chicago:

"My name must not be considered for Vice President, and if it is presented I wish it withdrawn. Please withdraw it."

"CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS."

THUNDERSHOWERS AND ABOUT SAME TEMPERATURE

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Unsettled weather with thunder-showers tonight or tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Unsettled weather with thunder-showers tonight or tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Illinois—Unsettled weather with showers tonight or tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Stage of the river: 29 feet; a rise of .3 of a foot.

HUGHES TOLD OF SUCCESS; WILL MAKE STATEMENT LATER

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Justice Hughes was told of his nomination for the presidency by newspaper men at his home. He received the news without evident emotion, saying: "I have nothing to say at this time, but will make a statement later in the day."

The Justice's secretary announced that a written statement would be issued at 3 o'clock.

Although no one could speak with authority, Justice Hughes' friends considered it certain that he would accept the nomination, regardless of whether the Progressives kept a third ticket in the field.

Within 15 minutes a telegram came from Senator Harding, chairman of the convention, formally announcing the nomination. Justice Hughes began writing a reply, which will be sent to Chicago immediately. Representative Mann, the Republican leader, announced the nomination of Hughes, amid lusty cheering from the handful of Republicans on the floor. Representative Harrison of Mississippi followed with an announcement of Roosevelt's nomination.

Half an hour before the convention voted telegrams began to pour into the Hughes residence, predicting the nomination and extending congratulations. Tears stood in Justice Hughes' eyes as he came down the steps to meet the newspaper reporters after learning of his nomination. His voice quivered, but by the time he had been asked for a statement he had regained his composure, announcing he would have one at 3 o'clock.

When the last of the newspaper men had gone, the door was closed and the Justice denied himself to all callers. While the reply to Senator Harding was being dictated several unsuccessful efforts were made to get the Justice on the telephone by impatient friends in Chicago. Secretary Green said the reply would be finished in a few minutes and would be telegraphed before any statement was issued in Washington.

The first callers at the Hughes home were Rupert S. Day, son of Assistant Justice Day of the Supreme Court, and his wife. They left a note of congratulations on behalf of Justice Day, who is in Canton, O.

Why not take a few boarders during the convention? Use the Post-Dispatch Room and Boarding House.

FAIRBANKS NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT; RECEIVES 863 VOTES

Hughes Receives 949½ Votes on Third Ballot—Nomination Is Assured When Half of States Are Called Favorite Sons Being Withdrawn as Delegations Are Reached.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Justice Hughes at 3:30 this afternoon announced his resignation from the supreme bench and his acceptance of the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

COLISEUM, Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes of New York was nominated for president by the Republican national convention on the third ballot today. His vote was practically unanimous. He received 949½. Col. Theodore Roosevelt received 18½; T. Coleman Du Pont, 5; Senator John W. Weeks, 3; and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, 7. One was absent. Before the roll call had covered half the states, Hughes had the necessary 494. New Jersey's vote touched the mark.

The nomination of Roosevelt was made at virtually the same time as the nomination of Hughes.

Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indianapolis, former United States Senator and former Vice President, was nominated for Vice President at 1:40 on the first ballot, receiving 863 votes to 108 for former Senator Burkett of Nebraska, 8 for Senator Borah, 2 for William Grant Webster of Chicago, 1 for former Senator Burton of Ohio, 1 for Gov. Johnson of California, with 3 not voting and 1 absent. The nomination later was made unanimous.

At 2:01 p. m. the Republican national convention adjourned. Chairman Harding announced that he had sent a telegram of notification to Justice Hughes, and that the Justice had sent a telegram of acceptance, which was on its way.

S. A. Perkins of Washington moved that Chairman Harding be appointed chairman of the committee to notify Justice Hughes and that Senator Borah be chairman of the committee to notify Fairbanks. It was carried. A resolution of thanks to the officers of the convention, the City of Chicago and other routine motions were quickly adopted.

17-Minute Demonstration; Choice Made Unanimous.

After a 17-minute demonstration for the Justice, the nomination of Hughes was made unanimous on the motion of A. P. Moore of Pennsylvania.

Lodge made an eloquent appeal for Hughes in seconding the motion for unanimity.

The following message of notification and congratulation from Warren G. Harding, permanent chairman, was sent to Justice Hughes at Washington:

"With deliberation and enthusiasm under circumstances which could not have been more complimentary and with unanimity never excelled in past conventions you have been nominated by the Republicans of the nation as our candidate for President of the United States. Your eminent fitness for this high office, your sterling integrity and unswerving private character are understood and appreciated by your countrymen. Voicing the sentiments of the convention over which I have presided by the courtesy of my fellow delegates, I congratulate you and the country upon the outcome of this convention."

"WARREN G. HARDING."

The nomination came after Senator Smoot had read a telegram from Col. Roosevelt suggesting Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate on whom both Republicans and Progressives might agree.

There was a dramatic situation when Senator Smoot read the telegram and a report on the conferences with the Progressive party representatives.

At 1:04 P. M., the chair announced the nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency was next in order of business and the clerk started the roll call.

Colorado yielded to Pennsylvania and John W. Wainmaker placed Charles Warren Fairbanks in nomination.

H. H. Baldrige of Nebraska, nominated former Senator Burkett.

Gov. Willis of Ohio, seconded Fairbanks.

Albert Abraham of Oregon nominated Grand Webster of Chicago. There were no further nominations and the roll call began.

The fourth day's session of the Republican National Convention was called to order at 11:49 a. m. today.

Dr. Cerson B. Levi offered prayer and the chair recognized Senator Smoot to present the peace conference report.

John McGrath, Col. Roosevelt's banker, was nominated for the second secretary, appeared on the platform at 11:22. Chairman Harding was asked what it meant.

"We are going to get together," he said.

The opening of the convention was delayed until the Republican members of the Peace Committee could prepare their report of the morning's conference.

James Hemenway stated that of Fair-

"REPUBLICANS EVADE ISSUES WITH DEMOCRATS ON EVERYTHING" BRYAN

vention, explaining that it had been brought to the Coliseum by McGrath since the peace conference met.

The reading was followed with closest attention. When Roosevelt's suggestion of Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate was reached there was applause, but only Massachusetts delegates.

Smoot then stated the proposal had been laid on the table by the Progressive convention. There were cheers and calls for "Hughes."

When Smoot concluded with the name of Roosevelt there were brief cheers.

The communication was made a part of the record and the chair recognized Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who amid cheers withdrew his candidacy.

Congressman Rodenberg of East St. Louis was recognized and withdrew Sherman's candidacy.

At 12:30 p. m. the roll call for the third ballot was ordered.

While the ballot was in progress Stevenson of Colorado moved the nomination of Hughes by acclamation.

Stevenson, speaking for the delegates in the convention who have been supporting Col. Roosevelt, withdrew his name from further consideration.

Medill McCormick of the Illinois delegation was recognized and stated that while many of them preferred Col. Roosevelt, they felt it was their first duty to defeat the Democratic party and pledged his vote to Hughes.

Du Pont, Fairbanks, Burton, Cummins and Root were rapidly withdrawn.

The convention was again late in assembling. At 11 o'clock the convention hall was filling slowly and many gallery seats were vacant.

Before the delegates had assembled at the Coliseum it had become known that Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Illinois had released the delegates who had supported them. Weeks had 105 votes on the first ballot last evening and Sherman 94. The early drift seemed to be toward Justice Hughes.

The peace conferees from the two conventions who held their second meeting late last night and early this morning at the Chicago Club met again at 9 o'clock this morning in "a last hope" session regarding which Senator William E. Borah of Idaho said: "We will come to some agreement before we go to the conventions today."

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah at that time declared his belief that Hughes would be nominated regardless of any eventualities.

"The name of Hughes will be presented to the Progressive convention immediately," Senator Borah said as he emerged from the Republican Progressive conference shortly before 11 o'clock. "No name for second place has been considered by the conference as yet. The Republican conferees suggested the name of Hughes."

Second place on the ticket was held in abeyance. Republican conferees felt this courtesy was due Governor Vice President Fairbanks, who had been consulted regarding accepting it if he were not nominated for President.

The report spread among early arrivals at the Coliseum was that information that Col. Roosevelt would support Hughes in the event of his nomination was brought here by George H. Centeyou three days ago.

Party leaders and many delegates who had retired for two or three hours sleep after a hard day and a long night of varied alarms were out early this morning, eager for any scrap of news that seemed to indicate the slightest shifting of the political winds. Many had not slept at all. The strain of the supreme contest over the destinies of the two parties were almost overwhelming to some of the men who had most at stake.

YOUTHS BOMBARD STREET CAR, INJURE DOZEN PASSENGERS

Hurl Bricks Through Windows When Ejected for Not Paying Fare.

A dozen passengers on a west-bound Cass car were cut and bruised when a crowd of youths at Prairie and St. Louis avenues bombarded the car with bricks at 1:15 this morning.

When about 10 young men climbed on the rear platform and told Conductor Valle Ryan, 3633 North Market street, if he wanted their money to come and get it, he called the motorman. The youths leaped from the car.

A pile of bricks was nearby. With these the hoodlums began bombarding the car. Before the 15 passengers could get under the seats a dozen of them had been struck by bricks and broken glass.

Four policemen arrived and arrested three young men on an adjacent street. They were Chauncey Garvin, 20 years old, 4161 St. Louis avenue; William C. Naito, 30 years old, 4284 St. Louis avenue; and Frank Hall, 20 years old, 4149 Labadie avenue. They denied having taken part in the assault.

Six of the passengers injured said they were: John Collins, 22 years old, 4647 Maffitt avenue; Howard Bowie, 30 years old, 2942 Euclid avenue; James Bowie, 22 years old, 2942 Euclid avenue; George Nolte, 22 years old, 5375 Ashland avenue; J. W. McNulty and James Sheahan, 2224 Cass avenue.

SHOWERS PREDICTED HERE FOR EARLY PART OF WEEK

After That the Washington Forecast Is for Generally Fair Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Weather predictions for the week beginning tomorrow, issued by the Weather Bureau today, are:

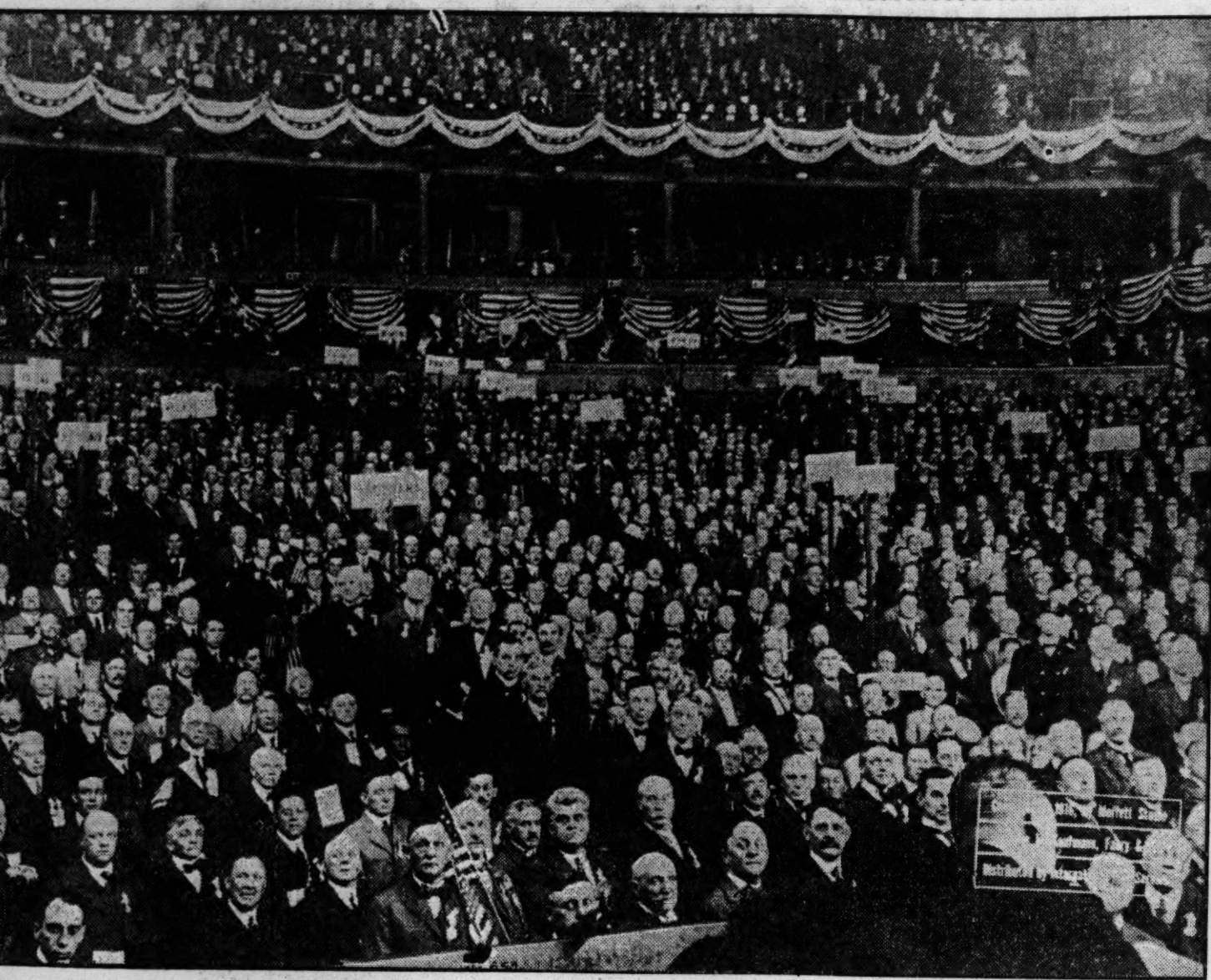
Ohio Valley and Tennessee and the Great Lakes region—Partly cloudy. Local showers and thunderstorms first half, fair latter half. Temperature below normal.

Plains states and Upper Mississippi Valley—Local showers probable next two days; remainder of week fair. Temperatures near or below normal.

Rocky Mountain and plateau regions—Generally fair; cool, with frosts in northern portions first half; warmer latter half.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that publishes editorial news gathered by the Associated Press.

Progressive Convention in Session at the Auditorium, Chicago



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TEXT OF MESSAGE IN WHICH COL. ROOSEVELT SUGGESTED LODGE AS A COMPROMISE

Telegram to Progressive Conferees Pointed Out Record of Massachusetts Man and His Fitness for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The following communication from Col. Roosevelt was read by Mr. Perkins to the Progressive convention and by Senator Smoot to the Republican convention:

"To the Conferees of the Progressive party.—Gentlemen: I understand that this morning you are to have your last conference with the conferees of the Republican national convention; that they have repeatedly asked you to present for their consideration a second choice, but that your committee has not seen its way clear to do this.

"For months I have thought of this matter and for the last few weeks it has been the chief thing of which I have thought, as I feel with all my heart that it is the imperative duty of all of us who wish to see our country restored to the position she should hold to sink the minor party and come together to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness."

Lincoln Is Quoted.

"Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country?' May we ask those who have not differed with us to join in the same spirit toward those who have. As for me, as my soul is known to me it is in this same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to the Republicans and Progressives assembled at Chicago.

"What I thus said I meant with all my soul, and I mean it now, and I ask you and the members of the Progressive convention which I am informed applauded that telegram when read to the convention, now to help me make those words good by our deeds.

"I deeply appreciate your loyalty to me and the position in support of me which you have taken. But it would be an injustice both to you and myself not to regard that loyalty to me as fundamentally a loyalty to the principles you and I represent. In the statement of the Progressive National Committee issued in January last and in my statement made in Trinidad in February last, we pledged ourselves to leave nothing undone to reach an honorable agreement with the Republicans in order to achieve the end we have in view.

Suggests Senator Lodge.

In view of the conditions existing, I suggest the name of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a man of the highest integrity, of the broadest national spirit and of the keenest devotion to the public good. For 30 years he has been in the House of Representatives and in the Senate at Washington. For 30 years he has been a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. For a very long period he was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. He has not only a wide experience in public affairs, but a peculiarly close

acquaintance with the very type of question now pressing for settlement. He has consistently fought for preparedness, preparedness for the navy, preparedness in fortifying the Panama Canal, preparedness in upbuilding the army. He has been on the whole the member with the largest vision and the most intelligent devotion to American needs that we have had on the Foreign Affairs Committee during this generation. He rendered distinguished service on the Alaskan Boundary International Commission. In addition he has been one of the staunchest fighters for different measures of economic reform in the direction of justice, championing such measures as the pure food law, the safety appliance law, the workmen's compensation act, the national law prohibiting the labor of children, the Hepburn rate bill, the bill creating a Bureau of Corporations and many similar measures. I, therefore, urge upon you favorably to consider his name and report on it to the conferees from the Republican national convention, and if you do not agree with me in this respect, nevertheless to transmit this telegram to the Republican conferees and to request them to place it before their convention at the same time you yourselves lay the telegram before the convention.

Let me again quote from my telegram of the day before yesterday to Senator Jackson of Maryland: 'The differences that have divided not merely Republicans and Progressives, but good Americans of all shades of political belief from one another in the past, sink into nothing when compared with the issues now demanding decision, for these issues are vital to the national life. They are the issues of a unified Americanism and of national preparedness. If we are not all of us Americans and nothing else, according to divide along lines of section, of creed or of national origin, then the nation itself will crumble into dust. If we are not thoroughly prepared, if we have not developed a strength which respects the rights of others, but which is also ready to enforce from others respect for its own rights, then sooner or later we shall have to submit to the will of an alien conqueror.'

I wrote the above sentences because I felt them deep in my heart, to set forth the vital needs of this time. The nomination of Senator Lodge will meet those vital needs. I earnestly ask that what you can do to bring about that nomination in the name of our common Americanism be done.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Express Company Profits Increase.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The country's express companies, which operated during February, 1915, at a loss of \$141,000, made a net profit last February of \$288,000. Interstate Commerce Commission figures also show that the total net profit for the eight months ending with February last was \$6,681,000, compared with a loss of \$288,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

THIRD BALLOT BY STATES

- Alabama—Hughes 16.
- Arizona—Hughes 6.
- Arkansas—Hughes 15.
- California—Hughes 26.
- Colorado—Hughes 12.
- Connecticut—Hughes 14.
- Delaware—Hughes 6.
- Florida—Hughes 8.
- Georgia—Hughes 17.
- Idaho—Hughes 8.
- Illinois—Hughes 58.
- Indiana—Hughes 30.
- Iowa—Hughes 26.
- Kansas—Hughes 20.
- Kentucky—Hughes 26.
- Louisiana—Hughes 12.
- Maine—Hughes 12.
- Maryland—Hughes, 15; Roosevelt, 1.
- Massachusetts—Weeks, 1; Roosevelt, 3; Hughes, 32.
- Michigan—Hughes 30.
- Minnesota—Hughes 34.
- Mississippi—Hughes 34; Roosevelt 34.
- Missouri—Hughes, 34; Weeks, 2.
- Montana—Hughes, 7; Roosevelt, 1.
- Nebraska—Hughes, 16.
- Nevada—Hughes, 6.
- New Hampshire—Hughes, 8.
- New Jersey—Hughes, 27; Roosevelt, 1.
- New Mexico—Roosevelt, 1; Hughes, 5.
- New York—Hughes, 87.
- North Carolina—Hughes, 14; Lodge, 7.
- North Dakota—Hughes, 10.
- Ohio—Hughes, 48.
- Oklahoma—Hughes, 19; Roosevelt, 1.
- Oregon—Hughes, 10.
- Pennsylvania—Hughes, 72; Roosevelt, 3; absent, 1.
- Rhode Island—Hughes, 10.
- South Carolina—Hughes, 6; Dupont, 5.
- South Dakota—Hughes, 10.
- Tennessee—Hughes, 18; Roosevelt, 3.
- Texas—Hughes, 28.
- Utah—Hughes, 7; Roosevelt, 1.
- Vermont—Hughes, 8.
- Virginia—Hughes, 15.
- Washington—Hughes, 11.
- West Virginia—Hughes, 16.
- Wisconsin—Hughes, 23; La Follette, 3.
- Wyoming—Hughes, 6.
- Alaska—Hughes, 2.
- Hawaii—Hughes, 2.
- Philippines—Hughes, 2.

Progressives Recess to 3 P. M. After Making Nomination

(Continued from page 1.)

Hughes and 2 against him; that at this morning's conference the Republicans were unanimous for Hughes.

Perkins recited last night's meeting with the Republican conferees, stating that the Progressives were again asked for their second choice candidate for President.

He said that the Progressives' position was the same—that the Progressives had presented a candidate and that the Republicans had not, and that the same arguments for Col. Roosevelt were advanced. He said the Republicans asked that the Progressive convention join in a statement for Justice Hughes. The Republicans, he said, suggested that Justice Hughes was an available candidate for a compromise.

Perkins said the Progressives laid the situation before Col. Roosevelt this morning. He presented the Colonel's statement in reply and Secretary Davis read it.

Roosevelt Telegram Read.

The telegram from Col. Roosevelt reiterated the "appeal" to the Progressive and Republican conventions.

Lowd cries of "No, no," came from

the floor and interrupted the reading of the telegram. The delegates listened in silence to Roosevelt's laudation of Senator Lodge as a legislative Progressive leader.

At the conclusion of the reading of the telegram, again loud cries of "No, no," came from all parts of the hall, mixed also with loud cheers and applause.

Discussing the telegram from Col. Roosevelt, Perkins said in working for a peace agreement he had been much criticised.

"I may have done well or poorly in this, but I have certainly tried to do right," he said.

Cheers for Perkins.

"The convention evidenced its approval of Perkins' action with a prolonged burst of cheers. Perkins said: 'In common honor and fairness we cannot vote and place Mr. Roosevelt in nomination, at least until his communication is submitted to the other convention.'

"I do not know what the other convention will do," he said, "but Col. Roosevelt's communication to the other convention should not be prejudiced by any action we take here."

Perkins argued earnestly to defer action until the Republican convention receives its peace committee's report and the Roosevelt telegram.

"Right, right," shouted several delegates.

Col. Parker of Louisiana, who followed Mr. Perkins said one of the "greatest crises in the country's history" was reached today.

Perkins said the Republicans had all agreed upon Justice Hughes and submitted his name to the Progressives. He then recounted the conferences with the State chairmen.

Robins said the convention then would proceed to nominations.

"This is not a time for speeches but for action," he said, and then sent the convention into a demonstration by adding significantly, "We are going to do just what we came to Chicago to do."

Chairman Robins asked that when the nominating speeches were made the convention reserve its full applause for the end, so that the speaker would not be interrupted.

The conference of the Progressive state chairmen adjourned at 11:05 a. m. after voting to request the Progressive convention to delay further action until the Republican convention has opportunity to consider a suggestion made by Col. Roosevelt that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge be considered as a compromise presidential candidate. A minority of the conference voted for the Progressive convention to nominate Roosevelt at once.

After explanation of the parliamentary situation, it was apparent that a nomination would be made without roll call.

Speaker's Every Sentence Cheered.

Capt. John M. Parker of New Orleans addressed the convention opposing any compromise suggestion that would sidetrack Col. Roosevelt. His every sentence was cheered.

"We have burned our bridges," he said, declaring he would not return to "the same men who ran over us with the steam roller in 1912."

A declaration that the convention was composed of delegates "whom no man can decline" caused another "We are going to do just what we came to Chicago to do."

After Col. Parker's speech, at Chairman Robins' suggestion, Dean William Draper Lewis moved that the platform as amended be adopted. By a viva voce vote, with only one dissent, the platform was then adopted.

Chairman Robins then recognized Chairman O'Connell of the New York State delegation to move to suspend the rules and proceed to nominations. Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York jumped up and denied that Chairman O'Connell represented the delegation.

"We do not wish to follow Col. Roosevelt," he said.

Seconds for Mr. O'Connell's motion came from all parts of the floor.

Upon Mr. Fish's challenge of Mr. O'Connell's right to speak for the New York delegation, Chairman Robins ordered the delegation polled.

CONVENTIONS SEPARATED ONLY BY DIFFERENCE IN WORDS, W.J. BRYAN WRITES

Commoner Says if Argument on Statement of Principals Were Alone Needed, the Two Could Soon Get Together—Both Silent on Reforms.

By William Jennings Bryan.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The fight is so far a draw, with no clear indication as to the outcome. The personal equation in the contest is emphasized by the fact that there is little substantial difference between the platforms of the two parties. There is difference, of course, in phraseology and difference in the accent, but the two conventions would have no difficulty whatever in uniting on any plank or phraseology if agreement on the statement of their principles would bring them together.

They not only agree upon the issues, but they are in most hearty accord in the determination to evade the raising of any definite issues with the administration. They thunder out their condemnation and are horrified at the possibilities of harm to the country in a Democratic victory. They can quote each other's anathemas, and they concur in the belief that the fate of the world for at least a quarter of a century trembles in the balance. But they fail to point out just what ought to be done to save the country from the catastrophes which they think would come with the election of President Wilson.

Silent on Wilson Reforms.

And they are strangely silent, too, as to the reforms accomplished under this administration. They do not condemn the currency law, the greatest reform in financial machinery that the country has ever known. Neither do they have the fairness to commend it. They do not point out any defects in the laws passed for the protection of private monopolies or for the protection of labor. They neither commend these reforms, nor specifically condemn. They do not present a list of industries and charge that they have suffered injury or injustice.

On the contrary, their speeches confess that the country is prosperous, but they attribute that prosperity to the war. They profess to regard the nation as humiliated by the President's foreign policy and yet they do not commit themselves to a declaration of war or to the actual use of force.

The two conventions agree in condemning the President's Mexican policy and yet neither convention is willing to risk a demand for intervention.

Why do they hesitate to take a definite position and outline a definite policy as a substitute for the administration's policies? Why—because they dare not offend the peace sentiment of the country. They know that the President's strength in large part is due to the fact that he has kept the country out of war, and they know that the voters would sustain the President by an overwhelming majority if the issues were peace or war. They know, also, that the American people are unwilling to authorize and encourage intervention in the Government of Mexico. All citizens deplore the conditions in Mexico, but those who want to Mexico to engage in business ventures know the perils of the situation, and the great mass of people in this country are no more in favor of using soldiers to guarantee profits in a foreign country than they are of using soldiers to guarantee profits in this country.

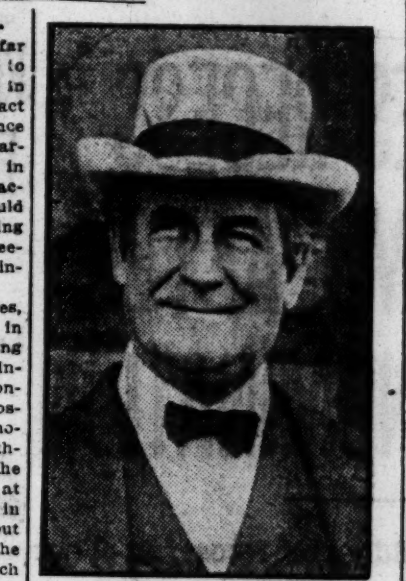
Precedent Set by Taft.

The Republicans cannot condemn the President for warning Americans to leave Mexico because President Taft did the same.

The public quite generally understands that such intervention sentiment as there is largely confined to Americans who have ranches, mines or other corporate enterprises in Mexico; that these people want intervention first and annexation afterward, and that they want both for pecuniary reasons.

The general public also understands that intervention in Mexico would forfeit all the advantage that we have gained in Central and South America during the last 50 years. The suspicion aroused by the very few who talk about "On to Panama" is hard to overcome. Such untreasonableness as we are to encounter in Latin-America is due to the fears evicted by these occasional outbursts of irresponsible men.

The President thought it wise to set all fear at rest by declaring at Mobile that this nation would never take another foot of land by conquest, but the voice of the President is lost in the tumult raised by those who are sure they see profit or think they see destiny in



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

the absorption of neighboring territory.

In discussing preparedness neither convention goes as far as the military and naval experts, and the Progressive convention—the only one that names a number—demands an army less than 5,000 in excess of that provided for in the bills which have already received the approval of Congress.

On one proposition the two conventions seem to be out of harmony. The Progressives demand a system of universal military training. This is in the position taken by Col. Roosevelt. The Republicans do not go this far. They want a "sufficient and effective regular army" (number not stated), and "a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes."

Wide Difference in Terms.

There is a wide difference between ample and universal. It is fortunate for the country that the Democratic party and the larger element of the Republican party refuse to be frightened into militarism which would not only impose upon our people the burdens that have weighed down the population of Europe but would be impossible without the cultivation of a military spirit which could be a menace to republican institutions. The imaginary dangers from abroad, which are used to support the Roosevelt militarism, are inconceivable when compared with the domestic dangers which such a policy would bring upon the nation. On the tariff question the two parties are in such complete accord that either would have little difficulty in accepting the platform declarations of the other.

But can they get together? The Progressives have shown no inclination to give up Mr. Roosevelt, and the regular Republicans have shown no disposition to accept him. This is the real sentiment. As it is not at all certain that these differences will be carried to the point of nominating two tickets, there is talk of compromise. The more radical of the regular Republicans and the more conservative of the Progressives favor this.

Numerous combinations have been suggested. Hughes and Johnson are one combination. Hughes and Garfield another. Johnson would probably be more acceptable to the Progressives than Garfield, but Garfield might be more acceptable to the regulars. Among the men who could be nominated by the regular convention as President, Borah of Idaho would be most acceptable to the Progressives, partly because he was once counted among them and partly because he lives in the West.

But at this writing the situation is so uncertain that there is really nothing upon which a prediction can be based, if it is to be anything more than a guess. The nominating speeches gave an opportunity for the favorite sons to manifest their strength among the delegates, but there were so many of them that no one name could provoke a general demonstration. The proposal of Col. Roosevelt's name aroused the loudest, but his following among the delegates was not large.

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CONVENTION HERE WILL CONTINUE INTO SATURDAY

Democrats Plan to Have Vice President Named on That Day.

CHAPLAINS DESIGNATED

Archbishop Glennon and Rabbi Harrison in the List—Other Plans for Week.

According to the present tentative plan, the Democratic candidate for Vice President will be nominated Saturday morning, immediately after the national convention has voted its approval of President Wilson's administration by nominating him for a second term.

Chairman McCombs and the other members of the Democratic National Committee, who were in informal conference at the Hotel Jefferson this morning, discussed this and the impression was that it would be adhered to.

In addition to the nomination of the Vice President, Saturday will see the organization meeting of the Democratic National Committee which will conduct President Wilson's campaign for re-election. This is set for about noon.

Will Consume President.

Chairman McCombs, who retires, does not know at this time who will succeed him, but he assumes that President Wilson will be consulted and that his choice will be elected.

McCombs today announced the chaplains who will offer prayers at the convention. They are the Rev. James W. Lea, pastor of St. John's M. E. Church; Archbishop Glennon, V. O. Hardisty, chaplain of the Missouri Senate; Rabbi Harrison of Temple Israel and the Rev. Arthur L. Odell of the King's highway Presbyterian Church. These clergymen will officiate as chaplains in the order in which their names appear.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee, at the session today, received the notice of the Love-Poindester contest from Texas. Tom Love, formerly of Missouri, is contesting the election of his opponent to the National Committee. There is a contest in the delegation to the convention also, but this has not been received. Love has forwarded a brief of 30 pages supporting his claim.

Telegrams of notification of contests from Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and other remote territories have been received. Up to noon no contest from the District of Columbia had arrived, and Chairman McCombs is the least bit worried. He declares that so far as he knows, there never has been a Democratic convention without a contested delegate from the District.

Other matters handled by the Executive Committee were purely routine, according to the chairman.

R. M. I. Proposes to Sell 300 Convention Tickets at \$50 Each.

The Business Men's League yesterday notified its members that it would sell 300 Democratic national convention tickets which were awarded it to make up for its contribution of \$12,000 to the convention fund. It is proposed to sell these season tickets at \$50 each and put the proceeds into the league treasury. In this way the league would recover \$15,000 of its convention contribution.

There was some complaint among such seekers who the plan became public. At an informal meeting of the Arrangements Subcommittee of the National Committee at the Jefferson Hotel it was decided that no official action could be taken to prevent the league from selling the tickets as they were not awarded by the National Committee, but by the National Convention Association of St. Louis.

The league's explanation of the sale is that as it would be impossible to divide 300 tickets among the 800 members, it was thought to be the most equitable plan to give those members who wish to do so an opportunity to buy them.

TRIAL OF WILL ORPET TO BE RESUMED ON MONDAY

Father of Girl With Whose Murder Youth Is Charged and Her Parent Testify.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 10.—The trial of Will Orpet will be resumed on Monday, Judge Donnelly having adjourned court over today at the end of the afternoon session of yesterday. It is expected that the court will rule at that time on the demand of the State that letters written by Orpet on or about Feb. 9 last, to his father and now in possession of attorneys for the defense, be turned over to the prosecution.

Frank Lambert, father of Marion, with whose murder Orpet is charged, and E. O. Orpet, the defendant's father, were the witnesses at yesterday's session of court. Lambert told of finding the daughter's body and said he kept a small quantity of cyanide of potassium, the poison by which Marion Lambert met her death, but always kept it in a locked closet and that he only had the key. He was cross-examined briefly by the defense.

The defendant's father testified that he kept some of the poison in the greenhouse and on the estate where he worked and said it was accessible to anyone. He identified two of the letters as written by his son, which State said had been written by young university student to the girl.

In Tomorrow's Sunday's Post-Dispatch

A GLIMPSE AT THE INFERNO AT VERDUN—

Remarkable photograph of a section of the field where the terrible battle has been raging for nearly four months, and thousands of brave men have died, strikingly reproduced in the ROTOGRAVURE SECTION.

"LOVERS"—

A full page of drawings by Marguerite Martyn, illustrating the symptoms by which those hopelessly stricken by the divine passion may be instantly recognized. A picture story of June, the month of courtships and brides.

A YEAR IN THE FIRING TRENCHES—

Vivid narrative of a young American who fought continuously from February, 1915, to February, 1916, with the British army in Flanders and France.

THE FULL STORY OF THE KUT-EL-AMARA SIEGE—

For the first time there is revealed from official records the hardships and disasters that overwhelmed Gen. Townshend's ill-fated army.

"COMMENCEMENT"—

A humorous fantasy by Frush, with the sweet girl graduate as the subject.

Order Your Copy Today

MOOSE LEADERS' STRATEGY PREVENTED EARLY ROOSEVELT NOMINATION

PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION A PUBLIC SHOW OF PATIENCE, SAYS WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

Greatest Danger Is That Delegates Will Grow Weary, Leave for Home and Colonel's Nomination Would Come From Empty Benches.

By William Allen White,
Kansas Progressive Leader and Noted
Editor and Author.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Progressive convention all yesterday and into the night, has devoted itself assiduously to the task of making a record upon which it could take Col. Roosevelt to the people as a third party candidate. Every minute of the time since it assembled yesterday, the convention had been within ten minutes of the order of nomination for President. If at any time the Republican convention had shown a desire to stampede to any candidate not acceptable to the Progressives, the Progressives could have accomplished the nomination of Col. Roosevelt in five minutes.

But what the convention has been doing is making a public show of patience. The Progressives desire to show the country that they did not force the nomination of Col. Roosevelt before the Republicans had a chance to nominate him, nor even to bring about the Roosevelt nomination, before the temper of the Republican convention toward him was accurately known to the country. So they decided to let the Republicans take at least two and perhaps three ballots, showing rather definitely that the Republicans would not take him as their own candidate, before he was nominated by the Progressives.

Record of Patience.
The strategy of the conference committee was part of the Progressive plan to make a record of patience. It was a part of the plan adopted by the Progressive national convention last January when the olive branch was extended to the Republicans. It was planned then to make every move on the board carefully, so that the country would get a rather definite impression that the Progressives were willing to give the Republicans every possible chance to respond to popular sentiment for the Colonel, without the slightest tinge of humiliation due to the hasty conduct of the Progressives.

So for three days they have taken their satisfaction in cheering, in the hope that the Republicans would not be offended by hasty action. The prohibition fight that consumed the time on the floor of the convention yesterday afternoon was one of those heaven-sent things that came to the man who is trying to walk a straight course. Without the prohibition fight the delegates would have become restless and the nomination might have been forced.

The greatest danger that faces the Progressives is that their men will grow weary and leave for home. For this reason the Republicans are trying hard to postpone the nomination in their convention until Monday, hoping that by then their Colonel's nomination will come only from empty benches. They believe that he could not afford to take a nomination from anything but an enthusiastic convention with a full quota of delegates.

Game of Freeze-Out.
Finding that they could not nominate Hughes before the Progressives nominate Roosevelt, the race had stopped. This now is a game of freeze-out, but the Republican leadership has its trouble. Its delegates are becoming uneasy. There is a distinct, though not as yet at all important drift away from Hughes to Roosevelt in the Republican convention.

As the Justice remains silent, as the certainty that Col. Roosevelt will be named by the Progressives and that Hughes will not run against the Colonel in the general election, the Hughes delegates are becoming convinced that the Roosevelt nomination is wise, but it is a tidal wave. The truth is, there is no emotion in the Republican convention. A stampede is as impossible in the Republican convention as a fire in a morgue. Its temper is tremendously judicial. Its only emotional lapses have been for Justice Hughes and Taft, and certainly these gentlemen represent no passionate causes.

But the temper of the Republicans is at least indicative of good poker virtue. The subnormal temperature of the Republican, its steady calculating measurement of the enthusiasm of its opponents, may not win. But it won years ago, yet winning, lost for that kind of canny foresight and decision gets no place in an election.

The Progressives are showing remarkable self-restraint. Practically the whole convention believed in the principle of prohibition.

A majority of the delegates came from dry territory, yet they felt that the enforcement of prohibition by the National Progressive convention would make the only issue in the campaign, to the exclusion of other issues. It was a type of self-restraint that was surprising to the group that believes the convention is composed of tough men, dynamiters and trouble makers.

GERARD ADMITS AUTHENTICITY OF MUNICH INTERVIEW

Denounces, However, Statements Credited to Him in Berlin National Zeitung.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 10.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled the State Department today admitting the authenticity of an interview with him on peace published by a Munich newspaper two weeks ago, but denouncing as spurious a somewhat similar statement credited to him by the Berlin Evening National Zeitung, June 2.

Count von Westarp Accepts Gerard's Denial of Interview.
BERLIN, via London, June 10.—Count Friedrich von Westarp, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, has accepted the statement of Ambassador Gerard that the interview which the Ambassador was alleged to have given a representative of the Zeitung was a fabrication. As a consequence Count Westarp today published a statement withdrawing criticisms of the American policy which he made in the Reichstag and which were on the alleged interview.

The interview which Ambassador Gerard has now repudiated represented him as declaring that peace would be declared in a few months and intimating that President Wilson might act as mediator. Its publication stirred Secretary Lansing to cable a request to the Ambassador for an explanation. The Overseas News Agency sent out a dispatch yesterday quoting Ambassador Gerard as saying that Count von Westarp had asked him some time ago to permit the National Zeitung to present a spurious interview and that the Ambassador declined.

GIRLS' HAIR AND SKIN TURNED YELLOW IN MUNICH PLANTS

British Workers Who Deliberately Became Disfigured Are Known as "Canaries."

LONDON, June 10.—"Canaries" has become the popular term for girl munition workers whose skin and hair become yellow from working over fumes in certain shell factories of England. Their patriotism is so strong that they do not hesitate to become disfigured at work.

"Canaries" are also better paid than the girls who do not run the same risks.

STRIKERS AND NON-UNION MEN FIGHT ON BROADWAY CAR

Two of Men Taken to Hospital; Others Arrested by Police, Who Boarded Car Near Barry Street.

A fight between six striking iron molders and seven non-union men resulted in a panic on a northbound Broadway car at 6 o'clock last night. The screams of women attracted the attention of a patrolman who boarded the car at Barry Street and tried to quell the disturbance. He was helped by two other patrolmen until two more patrolmen boarded the car two blocks farther north. The belligerents were then arrested.

The non-union men, who are employed at the factory of the Medart Patent Pulley Co., 320 De Kalb street, where a strike has been in progress since the latter part of April, boarded the car at President street. The strikers got on at the next corner.

No weapons were found on the prisoners but the police took charge of two pairs of brass "knuckers," a loaded revolver and a knife which were picked up in the street car after the fight.

Samuel Hildebrand, 25 years old, of 3233 South Second street, and Peter Postol, 30 years old, of 2213 South Second street, two of the strikers, were taken to the city hospital. They had scalp wounds and cuts on the face. Two other strikers, Otto Erxleben, 24, of 233 South Second street, and John Sutter, 30, of 4622 Varrelman avenue, were taken to the Washington Street Police Station along with the non-union men, and were charged with creating a disturbance.

BRITISH CONFISCATE ANILINE DYES ON DUTCH VESSELS

Boats Were on Way to Dutch Indies; Stuff Captured Was Made in Germany.

BERLIN, June 10, by wireless to Sayville.—"The Dutch newspaper Handelsblad says the British compelled the capture of several Dutch steamships to unload aniline dyes in their cargoes before permitting the vessel to proceed to the Dutch Indies," says the Overseas News Agency.

"These dyes were needed for German industries. Great Britain had promised to let them pass although they were manufactured in Germany. It is reported the British seek to justify their action by asserting that a former cargo of dyes reached undesirable hands."

\$5000 FOR RECEIVER'S COUNSEL

S. B. McPheters Gets \$3000 and Chicago Receiver Samuel Clark of the Royal Casualty Co., was allowed \$2000 on account by Circuit Judge Koerner today.

The receiver was appointed in April, 1915, on the petition of Superintendent of Insurance Beville, and McPheters has served as attorney for the receiver since. The assets of the company are more than \$100,000. L. A. Stebbins, a Chicago attorney, who assisted in litigation here, was allowed \$2000.

Sketches of Notable Republicans in the Chicago Convention



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW at CHICAGO.

ST. LOUISANS QUIT THE SOUTHWESTERN BANKERS' SESSION

They Are Not in Accord With Opposition to Federal Reserve Clause.

Southwestern bankers who met today at the Planters Hotel to take action on section 16 of the Federal reserve act, which requires country bankers to remit at par for checks drawn on themselves, adopted a resolution excluding from participation all who were not in accord with the object of the meeting. The Missouri and St. Louis delegates, not being in accord with the object of the meeting, refused to participate. Richard E. Hawes and E. B. Claire Avery of St. Louis and F. D. Hodgeson of Hannibal, the delegates from the Missouri Bankers' Association, withdrew because they were not authorized to bind the Missouri association by the findings of the conference.

Wade Makes Explanation.
Festus F. Wade and F. O. Watts explained the attitude of the St. Louis banks and the St. Louis Advisory Committee of the Federal Reserve Board in upholding the section to which the country bankers objected.

The objection of the country bankers is that they will lose thousands of dollars if required by Section 16, to cancel exchange charges and remit at par for checks drawn on themselves. The St. Louis bankers uphold the section because they say that it is the fundamental purpose of the Federal Reserve Act that all checks shall be at par and that merchants shall not be taxed by exchange charges for the transfer of funds.

Telegram From Board.
A telegram was sent by the conference to the Federal Reserve Board asking it to defer inauguration of the collection system until the constitutionality of that part of the act can be tested by a friendly injunction suit. A reply was requested.

C. A. Hinch of Cincinnati, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association, counseled conservatism and urged the bankers to consider the whole situation fairly before taking any action.

The meeting was called by the Texas association. Nathan Adams of Dallas is acting as chairman and T. H. Dickson of Mississippi is secretary.

HOW SAUFLEY WAS KILLED

Tailpiece of Lieutenant's Hydroaeroplane Broke.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 10.—Lossing control of his machine because of the breaking of the tailpiece, Lieut. R. C. Saufley, in charge of the United States aero station here, fell to his death yesterday afternoon. He was soaring at a height of about 700 feet. The body struck on a narrow island, dividing Pensacola Bay and the gulf. The hydroaeroplane was wrecked. The flight was watched from the aero station. Lieut. Saufley arose at 4 o'clock in the morning, determined to break the sustained endurance flight of the world, and had been soaring about over the gulf and bay for nearly 10 hours when the "flipper" parted and dropped. Then the aviator had no means of controlling his machine and the big hydroaeroplane took a dive.

CANADIAN CAPTAIN ARRESTED

Charged in Seattle With Recruiting Men for American Legion.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 10.—Capt. H. J. Thomsen of the Canadian army was arrested by special agents of the United States Department of Justice, charged with violation of the neutrality laws in recruiting men for the American Legion in Seattle. It is alleged that Capt. Thomsen bargained with J. D. Gould, a member of the National Guard of Washington, seeking to induce Gould to enlist in the Legion. Robert Wolf, Capt. Thomsen's assistant, was also arrested. Gould says that Thomsen had obtained twelve enlisted men in different cities of the Northwest.

BEER SEIZED IN RAID AT GROUNDS OF 'AS YOU LIKE IT'

Alderman Scholl Says Liquor in Park Wagon Was for Concession Employees.

Park Commissioner Cunliff today raided a park department wagon which stood about 400 feet west of the municipal open-air theater where "As You Like It" is being presented in Forest Park, and confiscated 80 bottles of beer and half a pint of whiskey. The raid followed a report that intoxicants were sold from the wagon during and after the performance last night.

The man in charge of the wagon told Cunliff he was employed by Alderman Edward Scholl of the Second Ward, who lives at 2125A Bremen avenue. Cunliff did not take the man's name.

The beer, packed in ice and in unlabeled bottles, was in two boxes. The whiskey was in one of the boxes. Empty beer and whiskey bottles were scattered around the wagon. The evidence was taken to the Forest Park station.

Cunliff told a Post-Dispatch reporter Alderman Scholl went to him a few days before the park wagon was obtained from him a permit to sell soft drinks from tents near the open-air stage. He also obtained permission to use one of the park wagons—the one in which the beer and whiskey were found.

The man in charge of the wagon told Cunliff the intoxicants were for the refreshment of himself and his helper, but he said some of the beer and whiskey was given to other persons, mainly to policemen. He would not admit any had been sold.

After hearing of the seizure, Alderman Scholl called the Park Commissioner on the telephone. Cunliff said Scholl admitted the intoxicants belonged to him, but made no further explanation. After the telephone conversation Cunliff decided not to revoke Scholl's permit to sell soft drinks.

Cunliff said he could not revoke the soft-drink permit, as Scholl had a contract with the Pagan Drama Association to serve refreshments. He forbade Scholl to make any further use of the wagon in which the intoxicants were found.

WOMEN FAINT AT SUNDAY'S SERMON TO WOMEN ONLY

Nearly 50,000 Try to Enter Tabernacle at Kansas City; Nurses Kept Busy.

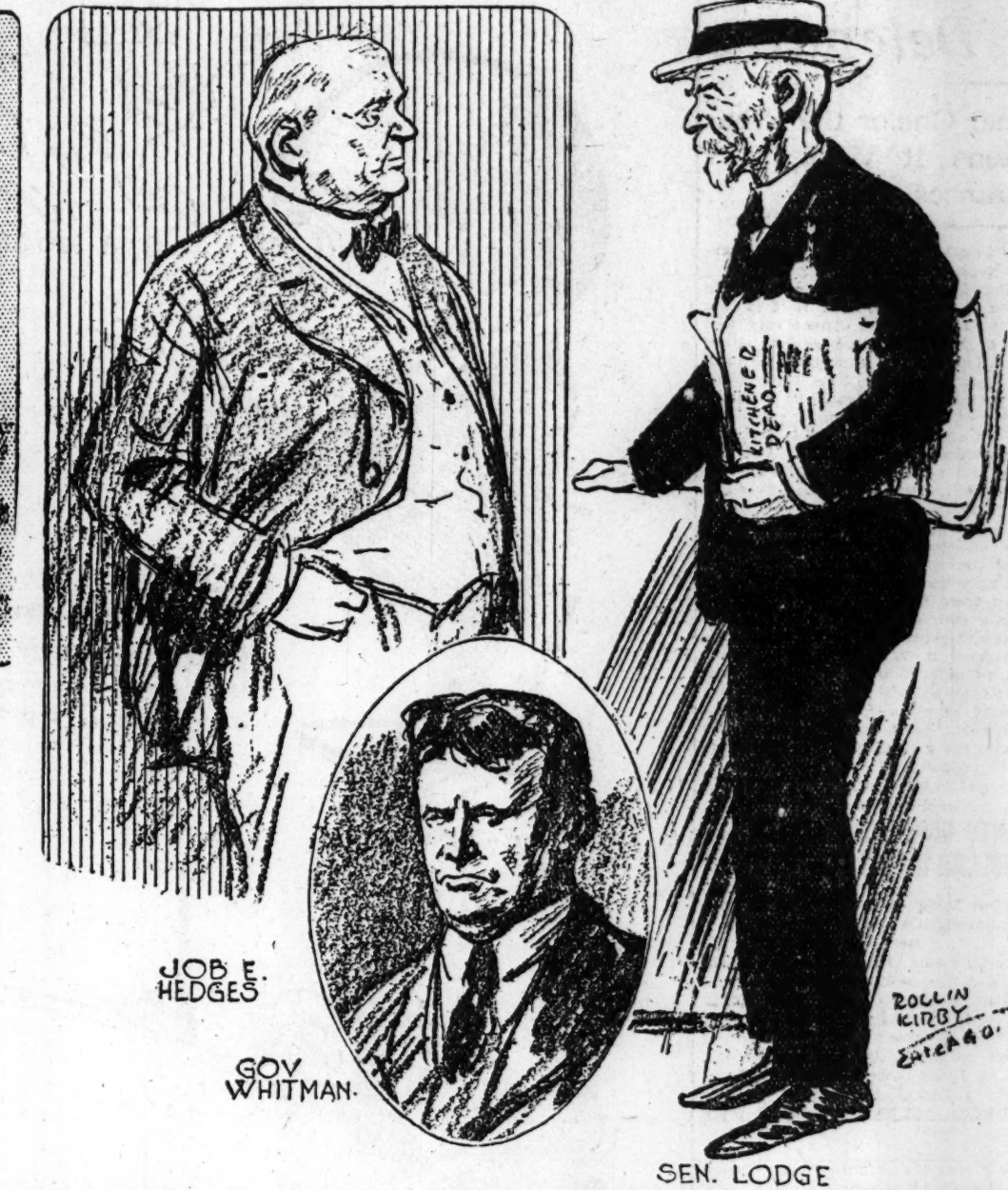
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—Thirty-six women were overcome and carried from the tabernacle during Billy Sunday's sermon for women only yesterday afternoon. It was one of the largest crowds Sunday has had. Nearly 50,000 women tried to get into the hall and a number of nurses were kept busy.

"Millions of women are walking the earth, suffering from the effects of their husbands' sins," the evangelist shouted. "Both men and women should be compelled to submit to physical examination before marriage."

"In the matter of divorce, I am a Roman Catholic," he said. "Divorce is the greatest crime of the age." Race suicide received no greater rebuke.

"Let your father look your beau over. He's been through the mill and he knows the earmarks," he told them. Dress and its effect on morals came in for an inning, also.

St. Louis New Director of T. P. A. LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 10.—Dan W. Sale of Lafayette was elected national president of the Travelers' Protective Association of America at the closing session of the national convention yesterday. H. B. Ramey of Champaign, Ill., was elected first vice president. The new directors are E. N. Mulkey of Texas, R. J. White of Wisconsin and E. L. Lampkin of St. Louis. Savannah, Ga., was selected for the 1917 convention.



JOB E. HEDGES

GOV. WHITMAN

SEN. LODGE

750 TRAINING CAMP RECRUITS SOLICITED HERE

Secretary of Association Asks Local Men to Help Swell Fort Harrison Enrollment.

A campaign to get 750 recruits in St. Louis for the military training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, was begun today. It is in charge of Frederick O. Ludlow, district superintendent of the Bell Telephone Co., and the temporary recruiting headquarters will be in the Bell company's office, 414 Locust street.

Under the new army reorganization law, which is now in effect, transportation, subsistence, medical supplies and uniforms will be furnished by the Government to all men attending the camp. In previous camps, such as the one at Plattsburg, N. Y., last summer, the men paid not only their railroad fare, but their subsistence charges.

Three encampments of one month each will be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The first begins July 5, the second Aug. 5 and the third Sept. 5. The Fort Benjamin Harrison camp is the only one which will be held in the Central West, and recruits from Ohio, Minnesota, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana will go there. Men will be expected to stay a month, but in some cases, where men have had previous military training, they may be accepted for a shorter time.

Confers With St. Louisans.
Delany K. Jay of New York, executive secretary of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, was in St. Louis yesterday, and conferred at luncheon, at the Missouri Athletic Association, with 22 St. Louisans interested in raising a St. Louis contingent for the camp.

John B. Denver, who was chairman of a Business Men's League committee which worked to get a St. Louis camp established at Arcadia, Mo., was appointed chairman of a committee to enlist the support of the Business Men's League in the recruiting campaign for the Indianapolis camp. He will also endeavor to get St. Louis employers to grant their men the necessary time off, as some of them offered to do if an encampment were held at Arcadia.

It is expected that the Business Men's League will later furnish the machinery for the recruiting campaign. At present Missouri has the smallest number of recruits among the states in this region for the Indianapolis camp, having not more than 50 men enrolled. The number from St. Louis is very small.

The qualifications for enrollment in the camp, as announced in an official circular, are: Age, 18 to 45, though men over 45 may be taken for special service; physical condition, sound, capable of hard drill and maneuver marching with full infantry equipment; eyesight, normal or corrected by glasses, to admit of target practice; education, high school or college training required; character, must be good; citizenship, must be citizen or have taken out first papers.

No legal or moral obligation for sub-

sequent military service is entailed on those who enter the camp. The intention, to quote from the official circular, "is merely to equip those taking the course of training to fulfill with more efficiency and usefulness obligations which are already laid upon them as citizens of the United States."

Good Site for Camp.
Fort Benjamin Harrison is near Lawrence, Ind., nine miles northeast of Indianapolis on the Big Four Railroad. A trolley line also runs to the city. The camp site is a rolling field, with a river at one side, which will be dammed in order to provide swimming facilities. Shower bath arrangements will also be made. Large tents will be equipped with writing materials and telephones, and stenographers will be on duty. A camp exchange will be run under the supervision of the officers.

A good showing from St. Louis in attendance at this camp, it is believed, will increase the prospect of a St. Louis camp next year.

Delicious Drink.
Hereford's Acid Phosphate, without alcohol or habit-forming drugs, it satisfies thirst and soothes the nerves. Put a bottle and try it.

LUXEMBURG IS SAID TO BE BADLY IN NEED OF FOOD

Minister Van Dyke Quoted as Saying That Grand Duchy Seeks Assistance.

THE HAGUE, via London, June 10.—"Relentless economic pressure is driving Luxembourg into the arms of Germany," despite the fact that the sympathies of seven-eighths of the population are the other way," the American Minister Henry Van Dyke is quoted as saying. He has just returned from a week's trip through the Little Grand Duchy, during which he daily heard the thunder of the guns at Verdun.

There is a great scarcity of flour and pork at Luxembourg and negotiations for a supply of the needed foodstuffs from the Commission for Relief in Belgium are still pending, it is said.

Minister Van Dyke who last visited Luxembourg 13 months ago is quoted as noticing a strong reduction in the number of German troops in the Grand Duchy. The German troops, who formerly sang as they marched through the streets, now are silent and subdued.

WAR FLIER PLANS TO TRY FOR THE PULITZER TROPHY

Texan, in France, Believes French Will Lend Him a Nieuport Machine for Race.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and the New York World.
(Copyright, 1916, by Press Pub. Co.)
PARIS, June 10.—Bert Hall of Eagle Pass, Tex., a member of the American flying squadron and formerly in the foreign legation, who has shot down two German aeroplanes, told a correspondent of the Post-Dispatch today that he would enter the transatlantic air race for the Pulitzer trophy.

He says he expects to obtain a Nieuport, and he also believes the French government will lend him a fighting Nieuport aeroplane to use in the race.

"In the Nieuport that I am using at the front I could win the race easily," he said. "We think nothing of flying at 12,000 feet elevation at a speed of 110 miles an hour, whereas in America that is considered some stunt."

"I believe I can borrow one of the newest type of aeroplanes, and can get it shipped, as there is plenty of room in steamships going westward."

What Route Would Be.
"My route would be direct through Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City and Reno to San Francisco. A Nieuport can climb so well that I will not be afraid of the high altitudes in crossing the Rockies."

"Out at the front we all talk of the big race, and several others besides myself are figuring on entering it. That is why I am already laying plans to borrow a machine and get leave of absence."

If Hall goes to America the race may well be turned into a procession, for not only has he had the benefit of practical experience in war-time flying, but he flies in the American squadron, already recognized in France as made up of specialists in speed. The Nieuport machine which he hopes to take over is a little biplane, with short wings, looking in the air like a devil fly. It is the result of a gradual evolution under the exacting tests of warfare, and of the practical experience gained in hundreds of aerial combats with German machines.

Designed With a Purpose.
It was built and designed with one purpose—to chase down, outshoot, out-speed and outclimb any German machine that comes over the lines. It will carry only one man, his machine gun, ammunition and fuel.

The Nieuports have already proved themselves so dangerous that they and their American pilots go over into Germany to try to take some of the enemy's territory to see if they can't fight them. One of their greatest qualities is their climbing ability, developed by the need of a machine that will get off the ground in a hurry when a German shows up.

Gifts for the June Bride.
Diamonds, watches on chain account. Lottis Bros. & Co., 24 ft., 308 N. Sixth st.

Three Killed When Roof Collapses.
ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—Three men were killed and five other persons, including one woman, were injured last night when the roof of a skating rink weighted down by accumulated rain collapsed.

Brimful of Interest

To the advertiser is the Post-Dispatch daily record of supremacy.

It means just this—that "St. Louis' One Big Newspaper," with hardly a skip or break, five (and often 6) days out of seven

Beats 3 or all 4

of its competitors in volume of home merchants' advertising—it's only a matter of detail how much the count favors the Post-Dispatch.

Yesterday, Friday, the Score Stood:

Post-Dispatch ALONE.....	96 Cols.
Its 3 NEAREST competitors.....	78 Cols.
EXCESS of the Post-Dispatch over ALL 3 ADDED TOGETHER.....	18 Cols.

The big convention issues of the Post-Dispatch are making a hit with both readers and advertisers—28 pages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were crowded with convention and foreign news, as well as everything worth knowing in St. Louis' store-news.

Circulation

Average for the First 5 Months of 1916:

Sunday Only.....	373,100
Daily Average.....	214,989

"First in Everything"

Perkins and Garfield Keep Diamond Hitch on Progressive Delegates

What the particular thing menacing is nobody says. Evidently it is not the Mexican situation, or they would say so. It can't be that we are in danger of getting into the war, or they would not doubt be glad to be specific on this particular. One's inference is that the real peril in which the country is lying is that the Democrats are

In the Indiana University School of Medicine, has been selected to take full charge of all the hospital units of the American physicians' exhibitions committee in Austria. Dr. Estman will sail from New York on June 17.

W BY THE FEW, SAYS
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

The balconies remained unmoved. The people they represent many of the people who are supposed to be proclaiming Roosevelt's, but he is clean-shaven and has the same trick of drawing his upper lip away from his teeth. To the outsider it looks as though the Republicans today are still an inco-ordinate body. There is no great lead-

total I heard an old Progressive make speech. He was one of the old-school politicians, even to his tobacco-mustache and beard. He wore a plain-willed collar, but no tie. On the top of it all he wore a cowboy hat and around the crown was wound one of

The excited Chancellor overwhelms him for the space of 30 minutes with

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SEVENTEEN CANDIDATES VOTED ON IN FIRST BALLOT OF THE REPUBLICANS

JUSTICE HUGHES LED ON SECOND BALLOT WITH 328

Gained 75 Votes After First Test,
But Attempted to Force Third
Vote Falls.

ONLY 81 FOR ROOSEVELT

Progressives Had a Busy Day
Working on Platform and
Averting Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Apprehensive of the consequences of an overnight adjournment, the supporters of Justice Hughes yesterday attempted to hold the convention in session for a third ballot. They lost by a vote of 684 to 286, which was taken under the most exciting conditions of the day. The leaders of Hughes hailed the result to be adverse to the Hughes interests.

The Hughes supporters are confident that they will get the 166 votes needed to nominate him if the situation remains unchanged when the convention reconvenes at 11 o'clock today, half an hour after the Progressive body has been called to order to hear the report of their Conference Committee and the decision of Col. Roosevelt as to the future of the Progressive party.

Justice Hughes led the other 16 men voted for in the regular convention from the start. His total on the first ballot was 253 1/2 votes. The next highest man to him was John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who received 196. Elihu Root, third, with 163 votes. Roosevelt, in whose interest his supporters attempted to work up a stampede, had 65 votes on the first and 81 votes on the second ballot.

Where Hughes Made Gains.

On the second ballot Justice Hughes gained one vote from Alabama, one from Arkansas, two in California, one in Georgia, one in Kentucky, two in Louisiana, two in Maine, eight in Massachusetts, four in Missouri, two in Nebraska, four in New Jersey, one in New York, six in Pennsylvania, two in South Carolina, two in Texas, one in Utah, three in Virginia, three in West Virginia and one in Hawaii. He lost one vote in Tennessee.

Col. Roosevelt picked up 15 votes on the second ballot and Fairbanks 14; Root lost five votes on the second ballot, Weeks 26, Burton 1, Sherman 1, Brumbaugh 29, which he volunteered to turn over to Col. Roosevelt, but which he could not deliver.

One of the surprising features of the first ballot was that Texas cast 14 votes for William Howard Taft. Henry Ford, who got 82 votes on the first ballot, disappeared from the second roll call.

Among the "dark horses" whose names were not formally presented to the convention Gov. McCall got one vote, Gov. W. C. Clegg, 1, Senator Borah 2, John W. Wadsworth 5, Senator Harding 1, and Gen. Leonard Wood 1. Balloting for President in the regular convention began at 7:42 o'clock. There was a monster attendance and a lot of noise, movement, life and color to enliven the event although it was not characterized by pronounced enthusiasm for any of the 17 men voted for on the first ballot.

All of the ceremonials usually observed in presidential candidates were scrupulously observed according to time-honored precedent and condition.

Even "Favorite Sons."

The virtues of 11 "favorite sons" were formally presented and portrayed with glowing ardor and in superlative phrase. There were "demonstrations," "orations" and ineffectual efforts to stampede the convention for Hughes, Roosevelt, Sherman, Fairbanks, Burton and Root. The Roosevelt enthusiasts established the high record for the convention, but way below that made by him and other presidential aspirants on former occasions. For 47 minutes his admirers resorted to every device to stampede the delegates. They did not succeed.

The sixty-two who voted for him on the first ballot united with the galleries in trying to convince the other delegates sitting tight in their chairs that he was the popular choice of the country for the regular Republican nomination. More than four times as many delegates tried to work up a demonstration for Justice Hughes and succeeded in keeping things going for 24 minutes.

The Root supporters among the delegates, almost doubling those of the Colonel, provided the only unusual touch imparted to the presentation of candidates, and even that was not new. Mrs. Blanche Root who wore a dark blue instead of the traditional white in which most female stampedeers garb themselves for the part, acted as cheer leader for the New York statesman in one of the galleries.

She waved a flag and performed all other bromide eccentricities recognized by the rules and succeeded in keeping things going for nineteen minutes.

The man who provoked the shortest demonstration was Martin G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania. It was a fraction under 30 seconds.

Roll Call Lasts 51 Minutes.

The call of the roll on the ballot consumed fifty-one minutes, and it resulted most exactly as all of the convention managers, except Hitchcock, the Hughes leader, had predicted. It was apparent from the very beginning of the roll call that the combination of the old guard houses and the managers of the allied forces opposed to Justice Hughes had thoroughly canvassed the situation and distributed the votes in such a manner as to prevent him from getting the 64 votes necessary to a choice. He led from the start.

As each state added its quota to

REPUBLICAN AND PROGRESSIVE "PEACE" CONFEREES



Front row: Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah (R); George W. Perkins, of New York, (P); ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, (R); Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, (P); and ex-Congressman A. R. Johnson of Ohio, (R). Back row: Horace S. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., (P); G. Hiram W. Johnson, of California, (P); Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, (R); Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, (R); and John M. Parker, of Louisiana, (P).

swell the total of 253 1/2 cast for him on the first ballot, there was approving applause, but nothing approaching enthusiasm. As a matter of fact there was a good deal more noise for Col. Roosevelt that appeared to be spontaneous, for Root that appeared to be professional, for Fairbanks that appeared to be sincere, for Sherman that appeared to be accelerated by local influences, and for Ford that appeared to be the result of a joke.

The Hughes managers exerted their fullest pressure to attract to their candidate the number of votes necessary to nominate him while the balloting was going on, for the first and second roll call.

His New York supporters, headed by Gov. Whitman, were notably conspicuous in this undertaking. It seemed to be generally recognized that the Justice would have a better chance of winning than if the balloting went over until today without result. The managers of the other candidates who combined against him had the fullest appreciation of the situation in this respect and were equally energetic in trying to prevent him from running away with the convention.

Roosevelt Men Active.

The valiant clump of Roosevelt delegates joined heartily with the rivals of the Justice in this effort. They contributed the larger share of the work done against the Justice on both ballots. The real leaders of the party viewed the conflict with complacency and only mild interest. They appeared to be convinced that there would be no nomination last night and that the contest would really be settled by the conferees representing the "straight goods" of the Progressive faction during the night.

They did everything they could to expedite the vote with a view of effecting an adjournment at the end of the second ballot. This plan appeared to be favored by all of the delegates except those intent upon nominating the Justice before an adjournment was taken.

The Hughes men were just as hungry and tired as those opposed to him, but they would undoubtedly have remained in their seats all night if the control of the convention had been in their hands. They performed Herculean deeds in the way of persuasion during the calling of the roll on the second ballot and really made a showing that surprised the leaders of the opposition by lifting the total of 286, an increase of 76 votes over the first ballot. This left them still 165 1/2 shy of the required number, 451.

Both Sides Are Satisfied.

The announcement of the result, which was attended with something like the stirring scenes to be expected on such a ballot, appeared to be equally satisfactory to the friends and opponents of the Justice, particularly the opponents.

Hitchcock and the other Hughes men expressed the opinion that the handsomeness of the result made by them would make a favorable impression on the conferees who were scheduled to put in most of the night considering terms for the amalgamation of the two forces.

A bulletin sent to the Progressive convention and some of the more ardent of the Hughes managers urged George W. Perkins to advise Col. Roosevelt to sanction the nomination of the Justice by ordering his Progressive convention to endorse him.

As far as it could be learned, Justice Hughes manifested no interest in the balloting. At least he denied that he had asked to be kept informed of the progress of it and also denied that they had notified him of the result up to date.

Upon adjournment of the convention Chairman Smoot of the regular conferees assembled his associates and sent word to those representing the Progressive party that they were ready for another party.

In the meantime the Progressives

were winding up a characteristically turbulent day. They indulged in three sessions which were not particularly notable for achievement. After a tumultuous half hour in the morning General Manager Perkins and his aids succeeded in preventing the "wild men" from kicking over the traces, nominating the Colonel out of hand and going out of business.

The greater credit for this result is due to Chairman Robins, who proved himself to be a most tactful and yet forcible presiding officer. In accordance with the wishes of Col. Roosevelt, of which the convention was plainly informed, no effort was made to burn the slender bridge still linking the "straight goods" and Progressive conventions, although it cannot be denied that a good many of the Colonel's battalion commanders, headed by Johnson, the aggressive California Governor, were exceedingly difficult, at times, to handle.

It required the personal request of Col. Roosevelt to hold Johnson and his allies favoring the nomination of the Colonel and the immediate adoption of a party platform in check. The Colonel appeared to be in absolute control of the convention through Perkins and the latter allies.

The word that he sent two or three times that he hoped the convention would give the men trying the fullest opportunity to work out a plan acceptable to everybody concerned.

Grumbling Among Moosemen.

There was a good deal more quiet grumbling among the rebels in the Progressive party than at any other time since the party was organized, and it was predicted that unless the Colonel consented to head their ticket a great many of his followers would go in a body over to the Democratic party.

But beyond grumbling the recalcitrants made no effort to obstruct the peace plan favored by their leader. They talked incessantly and provided pretty much the same program as might be expected from an imperfectly organized "rump" variety, but that was all. They loved with their platform, made amendments, additions and indulged in spirited fighting over a prohibition plank, but did not adopt it.

A considerable part of the time was spent in listening to the reading of telephonic bulletins from the other convention, which was working away under perfect control, according to schedule adopted by the managers.

The Colonel was kept fully informed of the conditions in his own convention and the developments in the other party. It was believed by his supporters among the regulars that after analyzing the two ballots and hearing the report of his representatives on the Conference Committee, he would indicate to them the conclusions he had reached.

Color to this theory was provided by the request made by Perkins just before the Progressive convention adjourned that the chairman of State delegation to the Progressive convention meet him this morning. He indicated that he might have information of importance to communicate to them.

Recruiting for Hughes.

After the adjournment of the regular convention the Hughes managers among the delegates for votes necessary to nominate him on the third ballot. They appeared to be confident of the outcome, although there is no mistaking the fact that they were greatly disappointed at their failure to accomplish their purpose before adjournment.

The opposition forces appeared to think they had complete control of the majority of the delegates and that they would be able to eliminate the Justice, following the report of the Conference Committee today.

Diamonds and watches as low as \$1

a month. Lefts Bros., 308 N. 6th st.

WOMEN SHED COATS IN MOOSE DEMONSTRATION, SAYS IDA M. TARBELL

Joined in the Army That Tramped and Sang and Yelled About the Aisles—Women in the Convention.

By Ida M. Tarbell,
Author and Writer on Political and Economic Subjects.
(Copyright, 1916, by George Matthew Adams.)

CHICAGO, June 10.—To keep control of my faculties and to follow one line of interest and alone in the stupor of the scenes which have followed one another through the three days of the Progressive convention is one of the most difficult tasks I have ever undertaken.

"The women—stick to the women." These have been my orders and these orders have come from a sense of the extraordinary way in which the present power of women has been developing here.

There is, of course, only one of the several bodies sitting in which the women are placed side by side with men in the way for which they have for so long been working. The one place in which you can see what we are absolutely certain is the Progressive convention—there are at least 35 women delegates seated in that convention. They are a remarkable group and as varied in cultivation, in experience of life, and in the world, in appearance and age, as the men themselves—and you couldn't say more. North and South are here. Maude Howe Elliott—daughter of Julia Ward Howe, from Rhode Island, and Helen Longstreet, widow of Gen. Longstreet, from Georgia. There are many young women and there are those who have worked for progressive principles for 50 years.

Husbands With Them.

Several of the women delegates have husbands in the body. Edward P. Costigan, whose fight for "Law, Order and Justice," in the Colorado miners' strike was shared by his wife from the days of Lowell, is a delegate. Mrs. Costigan being an alternate. Mr. and Mrs. Brutus J. Clay of Kentucky, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Towne and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bushnell Hart of Massachusetts, are couples seated in the convention.

When Gifford Pinchot told the women's party that the Progressive Party was not in a suit for their hand as it had married them four years ago he spoke the literal truth it seems. One of the most interesting women of the convention is not a delegate—she is from a state where the law makes it impossible—Minnesota, but she is an officer—a sergeant-at-arms, the only woman on the floor. She is one of our noblest types.

Sarah E. Lyons was a war child. Her only memory of her father is seeing him once—in the uniform of a Union soldier. At six her widowed mother took her overland in an ox-cart to Nebraska, where she grew up on little schooling. Thirty-three years ago she went to Minnesota. Twenty-five years ago she began to attend in person the sessions of the Legislature to "watch the men." She has been at it ever since. Women like Mrs. Lyons naturally belong to the Progressive Party, for it senses the need they feel. It would bring tears to your eyes—as many things here do—in this chaotic effort to express great

hopes and great aspirations—to hear Mrs. Lyons plead that the wild and marvelous spirit loose in the convention should not be sunk in the cold and selfish calculations of the body sitting in the Coliseum.

They seem to me to have had little place in the proceeding of the convention—at least until they found the Platform Committee had reported a suffrage plank not to their liking. They swarmed around Dean Lewis, the chairman, until he practically told them to fix it as they pleased—which they did, and their changes have been incorporated.

Defense of Country.

When the paragraph in the platform providing for military training was read, a woman rose to speak—Mrs. E. M. Rhodes from Washington. "I think every one thought—I did—that this was to be a protest. Not so. The paragraph begins: 'In our democracy every male citizen is charged with the duty of defending his country.'"

Mrs. Rhodes in an eloquent little speech urged that the word "male" be dropped, since women, too, belong and always have belonged to the line of a country's defense. She got royal applause and rounds of "She's right" rose from the house, and the sentence now stands: "In our country every citizen is charged with the duty of defending the country."

But if the women had but little recognition from first to last, they have been in the spirit of the thing. When the convention broke loose at the very opening of the end—86 minutes of mad demonstration. I have seen women before in passion-swept crowds both in this country and Europe. I know how they can be swayed, but I never saw anything quite like this. As the contagion grew and spread until even the mere observer felt himself weakening under it, woman after woman, like the men, shed hat and coats.

One who had joined the file which tramped and sung and howled its way up and down the aisles wrapped herself in a flag. Another waved a banner of the staff which was heavy. She kept up her exertions until a group of men, evidently fearing she would fall in exhaustion, took the staff away from her and sent her to gather up the heavy mass of hair which, loosened, was falling from her shoulders. Women passed me whose faces were white as chalk with excitement and others beaded with perspiration. It was amazing to see beside those who had so lost themselves in the outbreak, Helen Longstreet, her veil correctly and neatly tied over her face, her gloves immaculate and her face serene. She was not the only one by any means who kept her hat, her gloves and her poise.

Will Never Forget the Day.

They will never forget the day. They will tell it to their children and their grandchildren, but it was more than a great emotional adventure. The important thing politically is that their experience will bind them forever to the Progressive Party. Men and women cannot together go through such spiritual and emotional experience and separate.

MRS. DAVID O'NEIL TO BE 'LIBERTY' IN WOMEN'S TABLEAU

Will Pose in Role of the Goddess
on Steps of Old Art
Museum.

CHILDREN WILL DANCE

Demonstration by Suffragists
Opening Day of Demo-
cratic Convention.

Mrs. David O'Neil, 6481 Ellenwood place, yesterday was selected to take the part of the "Goddess of Liberty" in the tableau to be presented on the steps of the old Art Museum, Nineteenth and Locust streets, in connection with the suffrage demonstration at noon, on June 14, the first day of the Democratic convention.

Sixty other women, comprising some of the most energetic and enthusiastic workers for the cause, will participate. All of the parts have not been assigned, although Misses Virginia Stevenson and Jennie M. A. Jones who are in charge of the tableau, expect to have the final arrangements concluded within the next day or two.

In the tableau each state in which the women are allowed to vote will be represented by a woman attired in white. Each nation in which women are enfranchised will be represented by a woman attired in the national colors, while each state in which partial suffrage has been granted will be represented by a woman attired in gray. The states in which women are denied the vote will be represented by women in black. The tableau will be presented for 15 minutes at 15-minute intervals. The characters will rest from posing during the intervals.

Dance on Venetian Lot.

Another feature which has been planned for the demonstration is a dance on the vacant lot east of the Art Museum building by 150 children of the New Citizenship school, Nineteenth and Franklin. The dance is a review of the nations in costume and is a pageant which was performed Tuesday of last week and following that in Granite City. The dance will be in progress while the delegates are marching past to the Coliseum. Women instructors attired in suffrage yellow will direct the dance.

Mrs. O'Neil will be the central figure in the tableau on the old Art Museum steps. She will be draped in the national colors, with an American flag predominating, and will hold aloft a torch. For many years Mrs. O'Neil was one of the most prominent advocates of equal suffrage in St. Louis.

Two years ago Mrs. O'Neil retired from active work for the cause of suffrage, although she has followed the work and results of the efforts of her co-workers with interest. She was formerly president of the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis and was known as one of the most enthusiastic workers in the Middle West for the cause. She gained prominence through her work and through printed articles, published in various papers, replying to arguments made against equal suffrage. She is the wife of David O'Neil, president of the O'Neil Lumber Co.

Women in Tableau.

The following is a complete list of practically all of the women to take part in the tableau: Misses Bertha Skinner, Margaret Ewing, Anne Farrar, Frances Jones, Lily Schuchmann, Arline Shackelford, Maude Eoff, Emily Calk, Chockel McNeil, Irene Pettit, Gladys Sellers, Margaret Shapleigh, Dee Martin, Josephine Little, Elizabeth Hart, Grace Semple, Grace Wilson, Helen Wood, Frances Filley, Mary D. Jones, Nancy Bates, Alice Wagner, Gladys Rosenstrater, Mary Plant, Mmes. Monro Horton, Fingal Carlander, W. W. Boyd Jr., Maynard Hart, G. Sturtevant, Orrick Johns, Laurence Ewald, Mont Schuyler, Lella Chopin, Hattersley, George E. Norton, J. P. Higgins, Walter Fischel, Ford Thompson, Otto Ball, George Tuttle, Robert Funkhauser, William B. Weston, B. E. Bradley, Fred Campbell.

JOHN W. CORNELIUS DIES

Owner of Four Moving Picture Theaters Here.

John W. Cornelius, 58 years old, of 626 Broadway, owner of four St. Louis moving picture theaters, died of heart disease yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark.

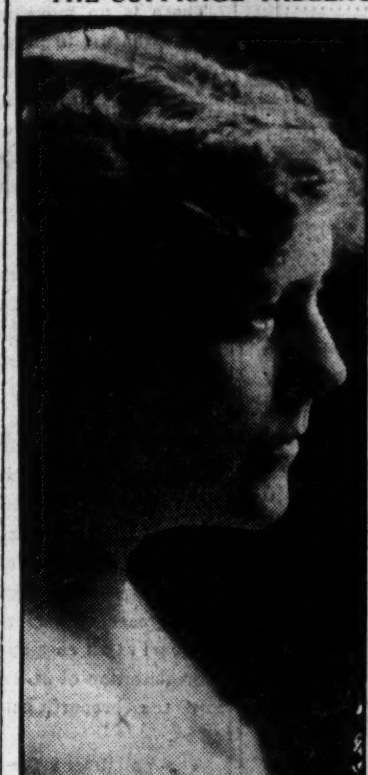
Cornelius was on of the first to see the possibilities in the "movie" business. He opened the Lyric Theater on Sixth street, south of Pine street, in 1908. Later he acquired the West End Lyric and the Lyric Skydome on Delmar boulevard and recently he became principal owner of the Royal on Sixth street, north of Pine street. He went to Hot Springs for his health several weeks ago.

Cornelius is survived by his wife and son, James A. Cornelius. The funeral will be at the residence tomorrow afternoon with interment in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

ASK FOR AND GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

"GODDESS OF LIBERTY" IN THE SUFFRAGE TABLEAU



Photograph by Gerhard Sisters.
MRS. DAVID O'NEIL.

VOTE PROBABLE ON \$10,000,000 BOND ISSUE NEXT APRIL

Believed Measure, Would Lose if Placed on Ballot in November Election.

Submission of a \$10,000,000 bond issue for the conversion of River des Peres into a sewer and for other public improvements, including the enlargement of municipal docks, the extension of parks and the elimination of grade crossings, probably will be made at the election in April, 1917. Members of the Mayor's conference at last night's session, following his suggestion, expressed fear that the proposition would be lost if placed on the ballot at the general election in November.

To the original proposals for improvements and investments by the city will be added a proposition to build a municipal lighting plant. This is favored by representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Union and other organizations. The motion that it be included with the other enterprises was favored by Sheridan Webster.

A committee of 31 members will prepare the program of improvements to be advocated by the various bodies represented in the Mayor's conference. The committee will report to the Mayor between July 1 and 15. The conference instructed the committee to gather information about the cost of the proposed undertakings and conduct a campaign of education.

Those on the committee are Martin Shaugnessy, Edward Flad, Julius Pittman, W. E. Kindorf, L. H. Proske, F. N. Crunden, Joseph L. Hornaby, Walter B. Woodward, Arthur Stoehr, William F. Woerner, L. P. Aloe, C. E. Smith, Charles E. Goltzman, William Wedemeyer, William B. Ittner, E. J. Tausig, M. J. Cassidy, Charles A. Stix, Robert Schlueter, Fred Widmann, F. J. Jonah, Dr. W. C. Bittling, Dan C. Nugent, Hugo Muench, H. S. Gaulfield, John E. Turner, J. T. Dadds, Christian Brinkop, Goodman King, Roger Baldwin and Henry Glesener.

BICYCLE STOLEN FROM CHURCH

Thieves Also Take Pens and Pencils From Bates School.

Thieves stole a bicycle from the basement of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, 2605 Washington boulevard, and a quantity of lead pencils, pens and erasers from one of the rooms in the Bates School, Spring avenue and North Market street, last night. The bicycle belonged to Russell J. Schneppe of 2821 St. Vincent street.

Other larcenies reported last night included the theft of jewelry from the homes of Mrs. Charles Winterbauer, 1612 North Leffingwell avenue; Miss Margaret Cain, 918 North Theresa avenue; Miss Margaret Woods, 2821 Montgomery street; William H. Llynth, 4924 La-cade avenue; Mrs. M. Jackson, 1514 North Newstead avenue; Mrs. Bernard Hegeman, 2487 Bernays avenue, and William Dunn, 2300 Vista avenue.

Pennsylvania Lines
Low Rate Summer Tours

Eastern Points

Direct routes or choice of many variable routes, New York, Boston, Atlantic Coast, etc. All-steel equipment. Ticket office 10th and Olive streets.

WITNESS DELAYS SLANDER SUIT

Joseph Hansen May Not Appear in Case Against Five Owners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—With the end of the \$50,000 damage suit charging slander brought by Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas District United Mine Workers of America, against Charles S. Keith, former president of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, and others, in sight early next week, according to counsel in the case, there appeared to day almost no possibility that Joseph H. Hansen, said to have been the financial agent of Keith in the alleged bringing of union officials, would appear as a witness. Efforts so far have been unavailing to bring Hansen here. Telegrams addressed to him at Omaha have been unanswered.

HAMPSHIRE AFIRE BEFORE SHE SANK WITH KITCHENER

ABERDEEN, Scotland, June 10.—The British cruiser Hampshire was seen to be afire before she sank off the Orkney Islands, while carrying Earl Kitchener, the British War Minister, to Russia, according to statements of men on trawlers and steamers arriving here from the Orkneys. The disaster occurred last Monday night, only an hour after Earl Kitchener and members of his staff had embarked on the cruiser at the extreme north of Scotland.

The raft from the cruiser, which was flung ashore with 12 men from the Hampshire clinging to it, was discovered by a policeman who was searching along the rocky and desolate coast. The men were battered and exhausted. A few of them murmured "Kitchener was on board," and then fell asleep. Eighty bodies were found along the cliffs.

In their terrific battle with the sea the clothing of some of the men had been torn from their bodies. Their hands and feet had been mutilated in desperate efforts to climb the cliffs.

According to the reports, Earl Kitchener and the members of his staff were placed in one of the ship's boats which got clear of the wreck but was swamped in the terrific sea that was running.

Report Battle Cruiser Derfflinger Was Sunk Is Retorted.

LONDON, June 10.—The report that the German battle cruiser Derfflinger has been sunk is retorted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. It says that travelers arriving in Amsterdam from Berlin say they were told L. Germany that the Derfflinger sank off the North Sea coast, while being towed to Wilhelmshaven.

The British Admiralty announced the Derfflinger was believed to have been sunk, but the loss of this warship was denied by the German Admiralty.

M'LEAN FUNERAL TOMORROW

Publisher Left Real Estate Worth Many Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Funeral services for John R. McLean, newspaper publisher, probably will be held here tomorrow. McLean's real estate in Cincinnati is valued at many millions. He also owned considerable mining property and was said to have controlling interests in several small Western railroads.

In Washington Mr. McLean's holdings consist of gas lighting and street car interests and stocks in banks. He also owned stock in a number of newspapers other than the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post.

Out Today, 5c

The Missouri Woman

VOTES FOR WOMEN

The suffrage number of a magazine devoted to the interests of Mo. women.



WITH THE OUTDOOR-DAYS COMING ON—

You are planning your Spring wardrobe. You'll get much help from the announcements of

HABERDASHERS, TAILORS AND CLOTHING STORES

ADVERTISING IN THE POST-DISPATCH

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00
Daily only, one year, \$10.00
Sunday only, one year, \$5.00
By carrier in St. Louis and suburbs, per month, 35c.
Remit either by postal order, express money order or St. Louis check.
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Circulation

Average for the First 5 Months of 1916:

Sunday 373,100

Only

Daily 214,989

Average

Equalled Only by FIVE SUNDAY Newspapers in the UNITED STATES. Three in New York and Two in Chicago.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Publicity for St. Louis.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Next week we will have in our city thousands of visitors from every State, almost every country in the Union. These visitors are trained observers, intelligent, open minded, free to take away with them a good or an ill report of St. Louis. That they will take away a good report, if they read the Post-Dispatch, is certain. But other institutions should feel the obligation of civic pride as well. The St. Louis Union Bank offers this plan as its share in a campaign of civic publicity. We will publish daily during convention week in our paper the series of notices shown on the attached circular.

These notices describing our High Schools will be free from any advertising feature. And except for our name and address at the bottom, they will be purely civic in their character.

We feel that this plan is one worthy of note as a means of bringing "St. Louis to the Front." If given some publicity, and if you see fit, the seal of editorial approval, the plan may spread so that during convention week our newspapers will be full of such matter, written and published, in a spirit of civic pride.

W. T. RAVENSCROFT,
President St. Louis Union Bank.

Republican Convention of 1880.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Get your facts right, in 1880 it was John Sherman, and not Gen. Sherman who was a candidate for the Republican nomination. James A. Garfield did not nominate himself when he "took up the gauntlet," as he nominated himself it was by the impression he made upon the convention when he placed John Sherman in nomination for the Presidency.

JOHN BROWN.

Half-Way Preparedness.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
It is gratifying to get any kind of legislation favoring preparedness from Congress, notwithstanding the fact that the bill, which is in excess of \$20,000,000 each, which seems to smack of the pork barrel, and no guns larger than 14-inch, which would seem to brand them obsolete from the start. It is hard to believe that a 14-inch gun, that has a range of 12 or 14 miles, is as effective as a 16-inch gun with a range of 26 miles and as hard a hitter. By patting their guns the Austrians forced the Italians back, subdued Serbia and Montenegro, and forced the Russians out of Austria and Poland.

Big guns, strongly reinforced with steel casing, will win any war. Our fathers knew this, but it seems as if a foreigner has been shaping our military policy.

GUNNER.

The Subconscious Theory.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Billy Reedy's talk about the subconscious self, and Prof. Hyslop's ideas of it, make me laugh. Neither has had any personal experience. They simply guess. The subconscious theory is flimsy. Let no intelligent investigator be misled by it.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Social Needs of Negroes.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
There are some who feel that it is a great reflection on the public schools and churches that our social conditions should grow worse in a growing city, whereas this opinion is not altogether true. More can be done through both sources. Many of the ministers have not realized that the leading churches all over the country have for years been sounding a warning that unless the churches, as such, are able to harmonize their efforts with the great social wave that is sweeping the world, their cause will be lost.

We have our Y. M. C. A., which is of great help to us, but they fall short of undoing the evil we try to overcome. Our new Y. M. C. A. offers first-class rooms to 100 or more men, but on account of its superior accommodations, it of necessity attracts many of the better paid and more fortunate, while young men of smaller earnings are forced to rent rooms in cheaper quarters, with poor ventilation and in more than half the cases without dress. The unmarried women are practically dependent on the class of people who are willing to take roomers and they find it far more difficult to get accommodations than do men. There can be no doubt that these conditions, taken as a whole, have served to increase the abnormal mortality. Opportunities for negro boys and girls to earn respectable livings have not increased with the industrial development of these cities; on the other hand (and in just as many instances after high school and college are complete) they are compelled to enter menial service for wages that are not commensurate with the money spent on their educational training.

E. R. WATKINS.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR ST. LOUIS.

If the parade of nearly 30,000 citizens for preparedness meant anything it meant that St. Louisans are deeply interested in the promotion of the practical movement in favor of military training for the citizenry of this country.

There is no movement which is more potent in contributing to preparedness, and arousing enthusiasm for an adequate system of military training than that of the military encampments.

When the question of obtaining a military encampment for St. Louis was undecided, the Business Men's League was prepared to guarantee that 800 St. Louis citizens would attend it. Although St. Louis was not designated as the location of an encampment, one was placed within easy reach of this city, in order to accommodate citizens from the Middle West who wanted to take a month's military training. Fort Benjamin Harrison is practically the St. Louis encampment.

Under the new army bill all expenses of citizens attending the military camps, including railroad fare, uniform and equipment, will be borne by the Government; so that the distance from St. Louis of the encampment imposes no more hardships than would be imposed by attending a nearby encampment, except a few hours' travel.

At present the representation of the State of Missouri at all encampments is less than 50. The representation of St. Louis is less than 30, far below the proportional representation of other cities.

The enlistment for St. Louis is discreditable. Our proportional representation would be about 750 men. We should not have less than 500 enlistments.

The small number of enlistments here is probably due to lack of organized effort to promote the movement. Citizens lacked information. The way to enlist was doubtful. Action was postponed.

Fortunately, these handicaps have been overcome. Committees have been organized to undertake the work of obtaining St. Louis enlistments. Headquarters will be established.

Attending the encampment is not only a patriotic service, but it is an experience of great value. It furnishes an enjoyable vacation, with wholesome, useful training.

The Colonel doesn't pussyfoot; he caterwauls and scratches.

"ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS."

Four years ago the Bull Moose platform contained this plank:

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken and cannot again be trusted to keep the promise of necessary downward revision. This year's platform reaffirms all the planks on national issues adopted four years ago and also declares that "the protective system is essential to our national prosperity."

The Republican organization is still in the hands of men who cannot be trusted, but the Bull Moosers would delightfully trust them if the quid pro quo could be arranged. The trouble seems to be that the men who cannot again be trusted don't want the Bull Moosers to trust them.

A NICE, FRIENDLY SUIT.

Attorney Skinner is going to take an active part, he says, in the "friendly suit" which has been instituted by Prosecuting Attorney Ralph to settle certain technical points concerning the \$3,000,000 good roads bonds voted by St. Louis County. The "friendly suit" as originally contemplated by Mr. Ralph was not directed at, nor did it question, the validity of the bonds, but related to nonessential and minor points. But Mr. Skinner, as a friendly litigant, will question the validity of the bonds, and he is quoted as saying that he thinks it "much better that the question be settled before the bonds are placed on the market, even if a delay of several years should result."

No wonder the public feels like saying occasionally "What's the use!" and throwing up its hands. After a good roads campaign and much hard work and an election costing the public's time, energy and money, and the apparent triumph of a necessary measure of public improvement, a lawyer proposes to tie up progress with a technicality if he possibly can! It is a pity that the people have to invoke courts as the instrument of public measures and agreed improvements which are thus placed at the mercy of the litigious lawyer.

"The President has dulled the nation's conscience," says the Colonel. O. Wicked, Wicked Woodrow!

HOW TO PROVIDE RESERVE OFFICERS.

G. M. von Schrader of St. Louis, a graduate of the naval academy, outlines in the New York Times a plan for providing the great number of efficient, liberally educated officers for which a need will exist under a policy of adequate national defense.

He assumes that expansion in the student bodies at West Point and Annapolis will supply officers enough for the enlarged regular army and navy. To insure a standardized, thorough training for the thousands and thousands of officers required by the citizen soldiery, he would add a military school under War Department supervision to the professional schools of the various state universities.

Students in these military schools would be appointed according to population, as to West Point and Annapolis, and selected from the physically capable and most proficient graduates of the high schools. The Government would pay, not only the university fees, but the entire maintenance of these students, who would avail themselves of the four-year literary and scientific courses of the universities while specializing in the military course. On graduation these students would be enrolled in the reserve and perform the usual duties of the citizen-soldier, and in addition would be called back to their universities for a 30-day practical post-graduate military course each year.

Among the advantages of this decidedly interesting plan is that it would obviate the expense of multiplying West Points in different parts of the country. Its system of free education would add several thousands to the number of highly trained men turned out annually for careers of usefulness in civilian pursuits. Officers so educated would not lose touch with the ordinary life of the nation, something highly desirable in a citizen-soldier, and would not be apt to form a military cult—a danger that might appear very real in process of time after an enormous expansion in our military establishment.

\$2,000,000 FOR CONVENTION FACILITIES.

St. Louis has been unable to "land" some important conventions because it could not house them.

Adequate convention, exposition and "show" facilities are demanded if St. Louis is going to be able to secure and care for every manner of convention.

Conventions are the greatest boons to a city. They bring prosperity; they carry away advertisement.

St. Louis is a natural convention city, because of its central location. It is the country's railway center—the focal point of more great railways than any other city of America.

In connection with the proposed bond issue of \$14,000,000, which will be considered tonight at the city hall, there ought to be considered the investment of \$2,000,000 for adequate and complete convention facilities to be owned by the municipality. If necessary the \$2,000,000 item should be added to the \$14,000,000. As city bond issues go, \$16,000,000 is not a great sum.

St. Louis "must wake up and learn how to spend money." A municipal "plant" of varied adaptability to every kind of national or general convention would be an investment of incalculable value and a St. Louis advertisement of country-wide extent. Cleveland has voted bonds for this purpose and we ought not to lag behind Cleveland.

The platform's Mexican plank is as amusing as Teddy. It first sympathizes with the Mexicans, then condemns the United States for not going in and slaughtering them.

A SOLDIER'S FARE.

The daily fare of the German soldier in this second year of the war has become notably reduced from that in vogue at the beginning.

The Ribe Stiffedidings gives a detailed account of the allowance, and publishes the various orders of the General Quartermaster for each half year.

By order of July 30, 1914, each soldier was allowed a daily ration of one and one-half pound of pumpernickel (bread) and three-quarters of a pound of meat.

By order of Dec. 30, 1914, the previous rations were confirmed, except that one-quarter of a pound of bread less was granted daily.

The order of July 30, 1915, placed the meat allowance at one-half pound, and the bread at one pound; but furnished soup once daily to those engaged in trench fighting.

The order of Dec. 30, 1915, reduced the meat allowance to one-quarter of one pound daily and the bread to nine pounds, with vegetable soup daily for the entire service.

The order of March 30, 1916, further reduced the rations to one-quarter of a pound of meat five days in the week, three-quarters of a pound of war bread daily and vegetable soup once daily, except on meatless days, when the soup is served twice a day.

The Tidings says that these orders only tell half the truth, as in the first half year the soldiers largely subsisted on the "fat of the land," ransacking cellars, pantries, groceries and farms to heart's content; whereas now they cannot find a bite of food anywhere in France or Belgium, Russia or Serbia.

The most general complaint, though, among the soldiers, says the paper, is their neglect by their home folk. In the beginning all sorts of delicacies used to reach the front; now these seem to have altogether stopped. The prevailing sentiment among the soldiers is, "They have forgotten us at home."

LITERARY STIMULUS IN ENVIRONMENT.

Supremacy in literary achievement having been asserted by somebody for Missouri over Indiana—for of course comparative literary excellence is established by just such assertion, especially if voiced, as it seems to have been, in a staid phrase about some Missouri writers "having the edge" on some Indiana writers—the Indianapolis News expresses mild dissent. It remarks:

Among the living writers upon whose fame rests Missouri's claim to glory are Winston Churchill, president of the Authors' League of America, who lives at Cornish, N. H.; Augustus Thomas of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Harold Bell Wright, who was born in Rome, N. Y., and lives in Holtville, Cal.; Rupert Hughes of Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Fannie Hurst of New York; Homer Croy of New York and a few foreigners.

The News asks why these brilliant lights of the literary world no longer illumine Missouri, or, if they do illumine her, do it from afar. It hints of handicaps in their early environment and demands explanations for the paradox that reveals them abandoning the superior literary atmosphere of Missouri to find appreciation and fortune elsewhere and do their best work.

A thousand reasons might be given for the circumstance, but none shall be given under compulsion. If the inference that while Missouri is intensely loyal to her sons of literary achievement, said sons are perhaps less loyal to Missouri, is not permitted, one suggestion may at least be ventured.

If the reason these writers left the Missouri environment was a fanciful idea that greater temperamental stimulation was to be found elsewhere it is significant that none of them seem ever to have dreamed of locating in the alleged superior atmosphere of Indiana.



ONE POINT OF AGREEMENT.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

AN INDIAN'S SALUTE TO THIS COUNTRY.

If those of us who are more less hyphenated in our descent are fond of our country, how much greater must be the devotion of the Indian, whose citizenship is on an unhyphenated basis which no paleface can hope to enjoy! The following fine salute to his country is by William J. Korshaw, a Menominee Indian, and is clipped from Missions:

All hail to thee, Columbia,
Dear Motherland of mine!
In forest, mountain, stream and vale
What majesty is thine!
And we, thy children, love thee so,
Sweet motherland of mine.

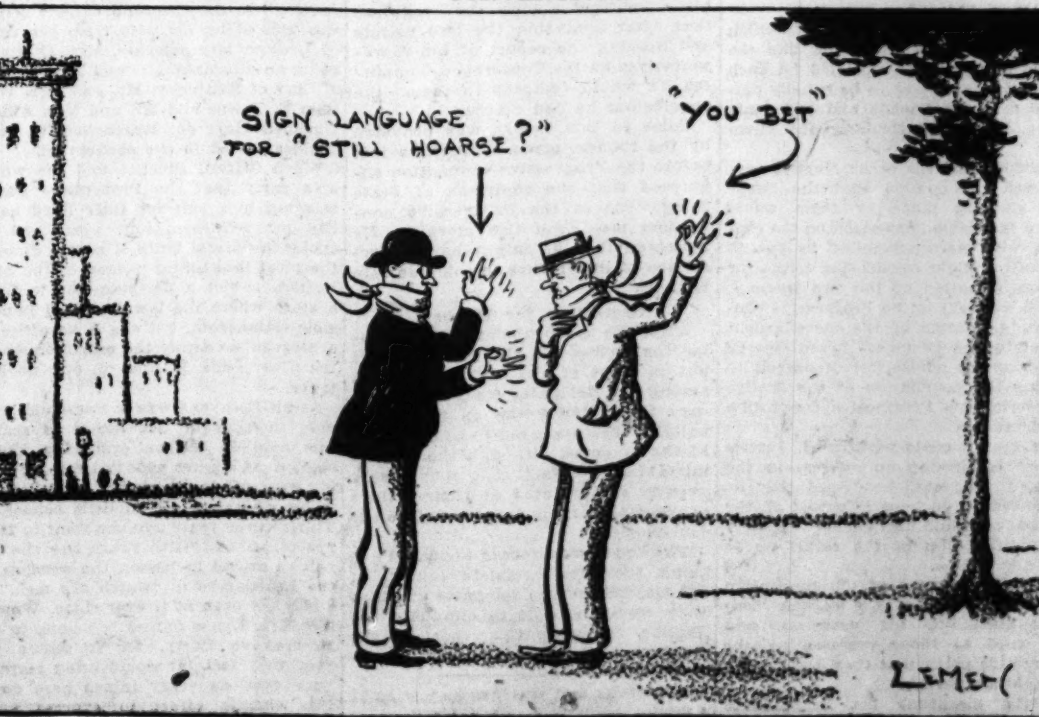
From out thy generous bosom flows—
Fair motherland of mine—
Our sustenance and happiness,
Like ever living wine;
And all we have we owe to thee,
Kind motherland of mine.

The Whiteman and the Redman—
Brave motherland of mine—
Alike thy royal offspring are,
Like rooted oak and pine,
And firmly do they stand for thee,
Staunch motherland of mine.

What though the Indian life be gone,
Good motherland of mine?
Each hill and stream remains for aye
An ever holy shrine,
Where man meets face to face his God,
Proud motherland of mine.

He was thy primal offspring,
Oh, motherland of mine;
And thou canst ne'er deny thy seed,
This Indian child of thine,
While he is groping toward the goal,
Old motherland of mine.

TWO PROGRESSIVES TRYING TO CARRY ON A CONVERSATION AFTER THEIR CONVENTION.



ANSWERS TO QUERIES

As we have no information bureau, it is impossible to answer queries by mail or telephone.

CLEANING.

READER.—A Californian says persimmon will take ink out of anything—even colored goods. Dilute it.

SUNNY.—Bamboo hats. Make paste of water and 10 parts flowers of sulphur to one part bleaching powder. Rub on hat and let dry. Then brush off.

KENRAIN.—Raincoat not too badly soiled are cleaned by rubbing with freshly cut raw potato, then rubbing with dampened flannel and dried.

ETIQUETTE.

CURIOUS.—Man never pays girl's carfare unless he is her escort. A graduation invitation does not imply that you are expected to give a present. Do as you please in regard to giving.

HEALTH HINTS.

MRS. M. S. L.—Somnambulism occurs chiefly in those of neurotic type, and is commonly associated with epilepsy and hysteria. The neurotic temperament must be combated as the care of the general health and by avoidance of late hours and exciting amusements. A systematic course with open air exercise, is most efficient in producing natural restful sleep.—Joyce.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

GEORGINA.—You might keep crabs de chine from shrinking, if you stretch it while ironing. After several laundries it will not be white. Best you can do is to wash it in white soap, rinse with water acidulated with borax, containing the faintest tinge of blue and dry in shade.

LAW POINTS.

V.—Query not clear. See or phone Clerk of Circuit Court.

CAL.—Borrower of money may be garnished, same as other debtors.

TAXPAYER.—All new property will not be assessed at its full value.

A. K. X.—Insurance is limit for driving motor car, 18 years in Missouri.

M. M.—If you marry in Missouri and remain here, the violation of the Illinois law would probably make you no legal trouble.

THANKS.—Federal Stamp Act passed in 1914. Notes must bear 3c for each \$100 of stamps. All stamps which applied for all extensions or renewals as well.

OCNONOR.—You need not notify authorities that you took out your first papers in Boston. After having been in this State a year you may apply for second papers.

HAZARD.—Title to realty being in names of brother and sister, all would not pass to the survivor unless expressly stated in deed that they are to hold as joint tenants. Deed indicating merely to John Doe and Mary Doe (brothers and sisters) vests in each an undivided interest. Deeds in common, and upon death of one, such passes according to will of deceased or to his or her heirs, sides, though they should hold as joint tenants it would not prevent them from selling, and thus breaking the jointure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY.—Masonic Hospital, Delmar and Union.

BAUER.—Continental currency is of no quotable value.

H. E. G.—Census says that in 1910 St. Louis had 877,000 people.

E. W. G.—See city directory or phone books, in any drug store.

PANSY.—A building is on the street from which it is entered.

G. L. P.—Art supply store has cement to keep pictures on glass.

DOLLY ANNE BETTY.—For tennis see this office or public library.

F. M.—Electoral college vote, 1912: Wilson 45, Roosevelt 38, Taft 8.

L. C.—Try writing New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York; Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FAST TIME.—Fastest railroad time, Philadelphia and New York, 1 1/2 hours, July, 1904.

XX.—Try writing General Land Office and Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

IGNORANT.—Only Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for full information write Commissioner of Patents.

M. L. S.—As to pensions for heirs of privates, try writing Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

READER.—Strong solution of potassium cyanide (a dangerous!) will obliterate photograph, leaving it white.

DAILY READER.—We doubt the value of Louisiana Purchase old papers. Talk with second-hand book dealers.

NOVICE.—Graduates of military colleges who pass examination may be commissioned Second Lieutenants in the regular army.

M. L.—Jefferson wrote A Summary View of the Rights of British America; Notes on the State of Virginia; an attack upon his political opponents.

JAKE.—For information as to Indian reservation lands, write General Land Office, Washington, D. C. or see local Northwestern Railroad office.

BRICKTOP.—Gravity jar is a jar commonly called a crowfoot. It consists of a copper plate which is placed in the bottom of a jar. A bit of zinc which is in the shape of a crow's foot is placed on the plate. The jar is then set fire to the sticks. When paper and sticks had been consumed the procession moved on.

DUTCHMAN.—"Erin go bragh" is one of the many incorrect English adaptations of Irish sayings. It would be "go brat" (with a dot on the "a" which renders that letter silent), as no one needs to be told that he has heard the old song, "The Exile of Erin, and its refrain: Erin maveen na h-Eire go bragh." "Brat" means judgment, even as "Britann" (with silent "t") means judge (whence came the famous "Breton" laws of history); and so, "go brat" literally means "until judgment," which, being interpreted as "until judgment day," is synonymous with "for ever."

"Erin" and "Eire" are diminutive forms of "Eire," the old original name of Ireland, so, indeed, that Strabo, the Greek geographer, who was 100 years old at the birth of Christ, took it as his model when he coined the word "Ierne" as the Greek designation of Ireland.

ROSE HEADS.—Grind large pair of rose petals, gather as finely as possible in meat cutter, putting dish beneath cutter to catch rose petals. In this essence over the rose pulp and let stand over night, grinding again next day, keeping pulp between washes covered in iron pot so that rust will turn pulp black. Instead of grinding every day, some girls make the rose pulp by grinding once and then letting the pulp stand on the back of the stove in an iron or copper pot until it is soft and black. A little cornstarch will hasten the blackening process. When rose pulp is about consistency of chewing gum stir in a teaspoon of alcohol. Make a ball of the pulp and work into shape of a bead, making beads various sizes. One is to have beads round, one is to have beads in shape of a heart. When bead is well rounded press the greatest pin through the middle of the pins into a cushion, so that the beads will not touch anything. It may be necessary to work beads the second time, and before they are entirely dry impressions or designs may be made on them. They may be polished by rubbing between the palms, which have first been oiled, or may be left with dull finish.

Bold Enemies

A Maupassant Story of the Franco-Prussian War

(In the story which is re-told today, Guy de Maupassant, the great French writer, succeeded in making a tale that has amused both Frenchmen and Germans, despite the fact that it deals with the tender subject of 1870—the Franco-Prussian War. The story is popular in Germany and appears in many translations.)

PRIVATE WALTER SCHNAFFS of the German army had an insuperable objection to war. He preferred to all the cannon ever made was to eat well and to drink calmly in places far from bullets and bayonets. Bayonets he disliked particularly. He loathed sharp weapons.

These dislikes (which are all highly sensible) increased steadily as the German army advanced farther and farther beyond the border into France. Therefore, it may be understood that he was highly displeased when he was sent forward as part of a small detachment to reconnoiter in a district where the French peasants had shown a particular fondness for assembling small parties of soldiers with guns, knives and pitchforks.

Private Schnaffs' party had the misfortune to fall into an ambush laid by men of this stamp. Just as the shooting began, he spied a most inviting ditch, half covered with vines and bushes, and he dropped into it without wasting time. It was deeper than he had expected and he landed with a thump; but the bruises passed unheeded, for it was a delightful shelter, far from the shooting and the noise of the fighting passed from his vicinity and moved in a direction that showed him that his people were retreating. Then he did not feel so comfortable. To be alone in that country with no better credentials than a spiked helmet was not something to view with equanimity.

He crawled farther into the ditch and drew the vines well over himself, while he reflected as to what he should do. He failed to achieve any distinct idea, except the very accurate one that he could not well expect to stay in the ditch till the war was ended. Finally, he saved his brain from further labor by falling asleep.

He remained in his ditch all next day; but when darkness came he could not stay longer. He was too hungry. Driven by unendurable desire, he decided to venture to a nearby chateau and there to surrender himself. The idea of surrendering was not at all obnoxious to him. The only thing that made him hesitate was the painful doubt as to possibly fatal results if he surrendered to any except regular military authorities.

Private Schnaffs Ate and Drank and Fell Asleep.

THE windows in the ground floor of the chateau were brightly illuminated. Schnaffs stole to them and peered in. Eight servants sat around a table and were beginning to eat. The odor of the food penetrated to the hungry soldier's inmost spirit. He stared, fascinated.

A maid dropped her glass and screamed, pointing to the "pickelhaube" at the window. The others looked, yelled in chorus and fell over each other to escape.

Schnaffs saw them run through the garden and into the road. He vaulted through the window and ran in. He laid spoonfuls into himself, he devoured enormous masses of meat, he devoured, gulped and gorged, pausing only to drink. He passed from plate to plate, dish to dish, jug to jug. He ate and drank till he gasped. He ate till his eyes closed and his head nodded. He awoke with a start and nodded again. At last he dropped his arms to the table, laid his head on them and forgot everything.

An hour passed. Many silent shadows began to fill noiselessly through the park that surrounded the chateau. Here and there the gleam of a bayonet. Shortly the shadows approached the house and converged. All was dark and silent except for the illuminated windows on the ground floor.

Suddenly a tremendous voice in the darkness commanded: "Forward! At them! Attack, my children!" Instantly doors and windows were smashed by the rushing men. Breaking down everything before them, they entered the chateau. Through the lighted windows sprang 50 soldiers armed to the teeth. Walter Schnaffs, sleeping the sleep of the righteous, awoke in the middle of a magnificent shore. Fifty loaded rifles were pointed at his head. He was spathe, thrown down, rolled over and over and tied hand and foot before he knew exactly where he was. A noble, stout, military figure, all covered with gold embroidery, stalked up to him, planted a foot on his full stomach and proclaimed: "You are my prisoner. Surrender yourself peacefully!"

The Colonel Makes Out a Most Exaggerated Report.

SCHNAFFS understood the word "prisoner." He sighed contentedly: "Yes Yes Yes!" He was raised and tied to a chair while his captors searched him. Some of them sat down to it, being weary after their desperate attack. He smiled, because he was certain now that he was safely a prisoner.

Another officer entered and reported: "Colonel, the enemy is fleeing. Many seem to have been wounded. We are masters of the chateau."

The stout commander wiped his brow and shouted: "Victory!" Then he drew out a note pad and wrote: "After a desperate engagement, the Prussians were forced to give the signal to retreat. They succeeded in taking with them their dead and wounded, which are estimated at 50. A number of prisoners remained in our hands."

The younger officer inquired:

"What are your further orders, Colonel?"

The Colonel replied: "We shall retire and thus evade the threatened counter-attack which no doubt will be carried out with heavy artillery."

The column formed and marched away, bearing with it Walter Schnaffs, who was guarded by a special guard of warriors, holding loaded revolvers in their hands.

Early in the morning the troops reached the sous-prefecture La Roche-Oysel, whose citizen soldiery had performed this deed of war. The population was waiting for its soldiers. When they saw the spiked helmet of the prisoner they raised a terrible clamor. Women lifted their arms toward heaven. Old ladies wept. A grandfather hurried his walking stick at the Prussian and hit one of the guards, fetching blood from his nose.

"Guard your prisoner!" roared the Colonel. "Protect him!"

Walter Schnaffs was escorted safely to the city jail and introduced into it with loud acclaim. Armed men posted themselves sternly around the place.

Inside, the unhappy prisoner was dancing. Undeterred by certain qualms of indignation, he jiggered, tossed his arms and chuckled. He was captured, saved!

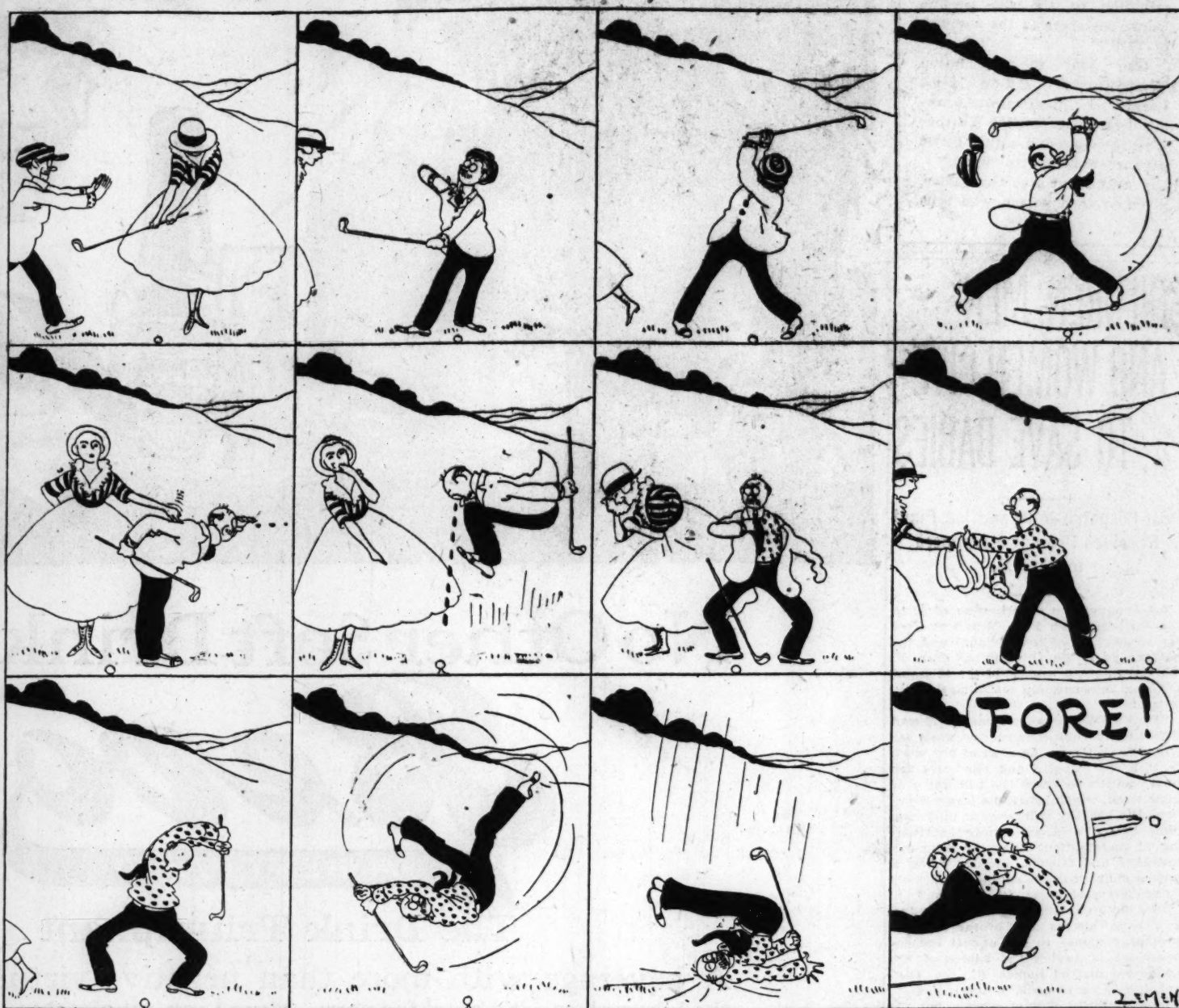
Thus was the Chateau Champignat taken from the enemy after he had maintained himself in it some hours.

Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893) took part in the Franco-Prussian War. His literary activity dates subsequent to that epoch, and his fame was won by his descriptions of the French that sprang up after the great struggle. There hardly is a French type in village, country or city that he has not described in some sharply etched story. Aristocrats, peasants, fishermen, criminals, noble natures, all appear in his fascinating pages.

(Copyright by Julius W. Muller.)

Mr. Handy Husband

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch BY J. R. LEMEN.



Mr. Fox Goes to Jail

Sandman story of how Judge Dog finds him guilty of robbing the pantry of Mr. Bear.

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

MR. BEAR had missed his meat and pies and cakes and many other things he had in his closet, so one night he thought he would watch and see who was stealing his food.

So Mr. Bear sat down with his gun by the window to watch, but Mr. Bear blinked and blinked, and after a while he fell asleep and snored so loudly that he did not hear or see the thief.

When morning came he jumped up and looked in the pantry, and sure enough, the food was gone and his basket as well.

So off trotted Mr. Bear to Judge Dog, who lived over the hill, and complained of Mr. Fox.

"We will arrest him at once," said Judge Dog, "and have him tried for stealing."

So Judge Dog sent Policeman Dog and Policeman Bear to arrest Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox was in bed when they reached his house and could not come to the door, he said, because he was sick and had a lame shoulder.

"Well, we will come in," said Policeman Dog, pushing the door open. "We just want to look about a bit."

Mr. Fox pulled the bedclothes up around his head and ears and groaned louder than ever, but he was watching all the time, and he was smiling, too.

"Let them hunt," he thought. "They will not find a thing but the basket, and that I painted red, and it must be dry by this time. Mr. Bear cannot swear it is his, so I am safe."

Young people need clear complexions

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication soothes and refreshes the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is cleansing it.

Resinol Soap

should be used by a little Resinol Ointment, in chapped or rubbed cases. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 26-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

To a Weed.

YOU bold thing! thrusting neath the very nose Of her fastidious majesty, the rose, Even in the best ordered garden bed! Unauthorised, your smiling little head!

The gardener, mind! will come in his big boots, And drag you up by your rebellious roots, And cast you forth to shrivel in the sun, Your daring quelled, your little weed's life done.

MEANTIME—ah, yes! the air is blue, And gold the light, and diamond the dew— You laugh and courtesy in your worthless way.

And you are gay, ah, so exulting gay! You argue, in your manner of a weed, You did not make yourself grow from a seed.

You fancy you've a claim to standing-room, You dream yourself a right to breathe and bloom.

YOU know, you weed, I quite agree with you, I am a weed myself, and I laugh too— Both, just as long as we can shun his eye.

Let's sniff at the old gardener trudging by!

—Gertrude Hall.

German scientists have found that it is possible to purify bacteria-carrying oysters by allowing pure, fresh sea water to run over them for four or five days.



BEAUTY IS LIVER DEEP

Good health, cheerful disposition, clear complexion depend upon an active liver.

Tutti's Pills

Popular since Grandma was a girl. Keep your liver right and most of your troubles will never happen.

Cartier Med. Co.

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Our National Conventions

The Story of Their Beginning and Development.

Gen. Grant and the Third Term.

GEN. GRANT was the only President who made an effort to obtain a third "elective" term, and he failed. The word "elective" is used because Theodore Roosevelt, in his later attempts, drew the distinction that he had been elected only once, his first partial term having been a vice presidential succession through the death of President McKinley.

There being no law to prevent it, only a custom, the old guard of the Republican party, headed by Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York, determined, in 1880 to nominate and elect Gen. Grant for a third term. He had been out of the presidency for four years, but was still a war hero idol.

The result was a deadlock convention in Chicago, one of the most spectacular and heroic fights of political annals. It ended in the nomination of James A. Garfield of Ohio, who had not even been entered as a candidate, and marked the beginning of Republican domination that four years later gave the Democrats their first President since the Civil War.

James G. Blaine, leader of Republicans in the House of Representatives, and Conkling, most dashing of party leaders in the Senate, were enemies. Blaine had called Conkling a "peacock" and the appellation fitted so well as to hurt deeply.

Blaine had been an aspirant for the presidential nomination in 1872 and 1876. In the convention of 1880 he so nearly equaled the Grant strength that in the end they killed each other off.

Conkling made the speech for Grant, a triumph of florid convention oratory, beginning with the graphic phrase: "If you ask whence comes our candidate, our sole reply shall be, he hails from Appomattox and his famous apple tree."

He marshaled the Grant forces, 306 in number, in an alignment that stood unwavering through many ballots, going down to defeat defiant to the last and well deserving the name of "Stalwarts" that was given to them.

The convention sessions were filled with spectacular demonstrations of brilliant clashes. Conkling was sarcastic, unyielding, sneering and sarcastic. Between him and Blaine it was relentless, unscrupulous war.

He tried to have the unit rule adopted so as to bind the divided delegation from New York, whose vote he announced as "Two of the New York delegates are said to be for Mr. Sherman, 17 for Mr. Blaine. Fifty-one are for Gen. Grant."

Garfield, as chairman of the Ohio delegation, led the small forces instructed for John Sherman. He made a fine speech against the unit rule and beat it and attracted attention to himself. Occasionally during the long deadlock a lone delegate would cast a vote for Garfield.

Finally, the Blaine forces, finding their man could not win, determined to swing to someone who could beat Grant. Garfield was picked as the dark horse, and on the thirty-sixth ballot he was nominated, the Stalwart 306 still voting solidly for the hero of Appomattox.

To smooth the wounded pride of Conkling, he was given opportunity of selecting a man from New York for Vice President. He refused disdainfully. The nomination was tendered Levi F. Morton, who consulted Conkling, and was told it was an empty honor, as the ticket could not be elected.

Morton declined and the nomination went to Chester A. Arthur, who became President on Garfield's death, four months after inauguration. Morton was Vice President under Harrison in 1889, but he had missed his chance of occupying the White House.

History of the Carnation.

THE carnation was cultivated by ancient Greeks, who gave it the name of Dianthus, flower of the gods. They used it for making chaplets, whence the name "carnation" was derived. It was partaken of at great banquets as a kind of salad, and during the reign of Charles II it was used in the making of a liquor.

Our First Bananas.

THE first bananas were imported into this country in 1800, and at the time special machinery was employed to unload them at the fruit wharves, so great are the importations.

Just a Wife

(Her Diary) Chapters From a Bride's Life-Story.

Edited by Janet Trevor.

Chapter VIII.

JULY 10. (con.)—With more than a little anxiety, and with a pain at my heart, I watched Ned swim away to the far distant goal he had set for himself. No—he had not selected it! That was what hurt me. He was swimming out to the buoy, which seemed miles off shore, because another woman—Ruby Randall, his old sweetheart—had dared him to perform the feat. And he was going against my expressed wish, with my fear-inspired plea sounding in his ears.

I put my hands on either side of my eyes, ostensibly to shield them from the sun, as I watched the bobbing black speck which was now all that I could see of my husband; really to keep Miss Randall from observing the tears which I was blinking away. She had triumphed and she laughed again, mockingly—or so I thought.

"Good old Ned," she observed. "I knew he could turn that trick without half trying. He always was some swimmer." She no longer kept up her pretense of school-teacherish elegance. "Why," she suddenly whirled on me, "you look awful white, Mrs. Houghton. I guess you're cold. You'd better take a run along the beach. I'm going to do some diving stunts." And she started for the wharf, built into the water at one end of the shore beach.

UT I could only huddle into my dressing gown and crouch shivering on the sand while I watched Ned. Out-out-out he swam. Finally, I saw that the dark speck which was the buoy and the other dark speck which was his head paralleled each other. He had accomplished half his dangerous feat, for I was convinced that the temperature of the water and the length of time he had spent in it made the swim perilous. For several years he had bathed only in the warm waters about New York.

Now he must return. I strained my eyes to watch his progress. At first it seemed as if the distance between him and the buoy were widening. "He is all right," I reassured myself. "And when he comes back I won't be cross or tearful, although he has made me worry horribly."

But suddenly, as I peered seaward, it seemed to me that his rate of progress had slackened. I focused my gaze more carefully. Minutes passed, seeming like hours. Then my heart almost stopped for a beat. He was not moving forward at all!

What was the matter? Was he tired? Had he swimmers' cramp? Could he keep afloat until help reached him? Even while I put these questions to myself, I was racing toward the wharf, from which Ruby Randall was still practicing diving.

"Ned can't get back!" I cried. "Look! He isn't making a foot! And this water is like ice. You and I must take one of these boats and go after him. By that time I had reached the edge of the wharf and was pulling feverishly at the rope which moored one of several fishermen's dories. Miss Randall was standing on the wharf, gazing for a plunge, when I raced up.

"Hurry!" I panted. "Get oars!"

THEN I heard a gasp and I looked up to see her drop in a crouching heap, her face grayly white.

"He'll drown! He'll drown!" she moaned. "The tide has turned and it's pulling him out. And I'm to blame!"

"Help me!" I cried, furiously. "We won't let him drown!"

But she was shaking all over and could only repeat: "I'm to blame!"

Desperately I looked about. Approaching the shore and of the wharf, I saw an old, deaf fisherman, and he was carrying oars. I didn't waste time shouting, but left the boat, which I had not succeeded in unmooring, and ran to meet him.

As he caught sight of my flying figure his own footsteps quickened. A few feet away from him I screamed: "My husband is drowning! He's being pulled out!"

Together we sped to the landing stage, where Miss Randall was now having hysterics. Together we got off a boat, and I took an oar. Luckily, I knew more about rowing than I do about swimming. To the fisherman I pointed out the dark spot that was Ned, and that seemed so far away.

Somehow we reached him in time. He had been paddling to keep afloat, but could make no shoreward gain. He had just strength enough left to crawl into the boat.

It seemed another year before we could reach shore and help Ned up to the house. He had had a chill on the way back, and had collapsed, utterly exhausted.

It is night now, and he is asleep. The doctor says there is no danger, but that he will be prostrated for several days. Ned—if I had lost you!

Shakspeare as a Doctor

IN an article in the Scientific Monthly Dr. James F. Rogers points out the contempt shown for physicians in Shakspeare's early writings as by no means unmerited. About the year 1500 medical science was in a pitiable condition. The physicians still believed that the ancients had taught all there was to be known about nature, and that it was unsafe to experiment. The normal condition of the body was believed to be due, as the Greeks thought, to heat, cold, moisture and dryness. When something occurred to throw one of these four influences out of sympathy with the others there arose distempers and from distempers there developed disease. Little was known of the process of digestion and nothing of respiration and circulation, though some physicians had gone so far as to contend that the brain was the seat of consciousness and to guess at the nature of infectious diseases. The chief business of the physician of that time was to let blood in copious quantities.

In "The Merry Wives of Windsor," written about 1590, occur such statements as "He hath abandoned his physicians, madame; under whose practices he has persecuted time with hope" and "Throw physic to the dogs. I'll none of it."

But in "Macbeth," written in 1605, it is evident that in the intervening five years Shakspeare had met some physicians who were frankly skeptical of the worth of their profession, for, when called to attend on a patient afflicted with a mental disease, he makes the physician say: "This disease is beyond my practice," and then Shakspeare has him recommend rest, sleep and a removal of "the means of all annoyance."

He says of Lady Macbeth, "more she needs the divine than the physician." This contrary to the medical practices of the day, for the average physician would cheerfully attempt to cure anything. But the specialists in nervous diseases of today know the value of the removal of "the means of all annoyance," as the success of the rest cure demonstrates.

Says Dr. Rogers: "According to the notions of the age in which he lived, Shakspeare would hardly have been recognized as a 'doctor of physic,' but from the Twentieth Century point of view he was, and is, a great physician."

Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER Sixty Years the Standard No Alum—No Phosphate

Hurts Only Dirt Best at Any Price



ITALIAN TRANSPORT SUNK IN ADRIATIC, MANY ARE LOST

Principe Umberto Is Torpedoed by Two Austrian Submarines and Sinks in 5 Minutes—Two Convoys Rescue Large Number.

Russians Make Average Advance of 15 Miles on Austrian Front in Five Days of Hard Fighting.

Berlin Reports Gains at Verdun—Artillery Fighting Continues Heavy Around Ypres.

ROME, via Paris, June 10.—The Italian transport Principe Umberto has been torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic with a loss of a large number of soldiers, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty.

The steamer, accompanied by the other transports conveying troops and war materials and escorted by destroyers, was attacked by two Austrian submarines.

RUSSIANS GAIN 15 MILES ON AUSTRIAN FRONT

Gen. Brussiloff Hurls Enemy Back After Five Days of Furious Fighting.

PETROGRAD, June 10, via London.—The War Office announced today that, continuing their successes in Volhynia and Galicia, the Russians have captured 97 officers and 5500 men in addition to the total previously announced. Eleven more cannon have been taken.

Five days of furious offensive by the forces of Gen. Brussiloff has crumpled their opponents' lines from Kovel-Sarny railway line to Bukovina, driving them back an average of 15 miles. The official communication issued by the War Office follows:

"The battle continues in Volhynia and Galicia, the Germans trying to check the development of our offensive on their pierced front. German reinforcements have arrived from the region north of Polesie.

"Many Germans are among the prisoners taken. Despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy in many places, our offensive continues on the whole front from the Pripiat marshes to the Rumanian frontier.

"Our cavalry led the attack in many sectors. Among the episodes during the fighting were: First, near Zouzek, east of Lutsk, a squadron of Cossacks attacked the enemy behind the fortifications and captured two guns and 200 boxes of ammunition; second, near Boriatno, southeast of Lutsk, our skirmishers captured two 10-centimeter guns, four officers and 100 men, and near Dobriatno, on the Ikva, below Mylnoff, another 10-centimeter gun and 60 cannons. In another sector the booty included 30 cylinders of asphyxiating gas.

"Our young soldiers are rivaling their elders in pluck and courage. One such division of young troops, in an impetuous attack at Opelichenie, drove the enemy back on the Styr and captured the bridgehead near the town of Reischachy. They took 2000 German and Austrian prisoners, together with machine guns and rich booty.

"We have crossed the Strypa River

Membership Buttons to Be Given to All Pure Milk League Workers



Membership in the league is won by helping to save the babies. A membership card also will be given to each person who thus qualifies.

and our troops have reached the River Zlota Lips at Potok.

"While directing the action in one of the sectors of our offensive, Gen. Mikouline was seriously wounded.

"The number of our prisoners is constantly increasing. In addition to the 38 officers and over 5100 men already announced, we took in the course of yesterday's fighting an additional 185 officers and 13,714 men, making our total of captures in the recent operations 1143 officers and over 64,714 men."

Heavy Artillery Fighting Continues East of Ypres.

LONDON, June 10.—A British communication issued last night says:

"Today (Friday) there was much artillery fighting east of Ypres, our guns engaging various enemy positions successively while the enemy carried out short bombardments at numerous points behind our front line between the Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-Roubaix road. South of Armentieres we effectively bombarded the enemy's trenches east of Laventex. South of La Bassée canal there was little activity. Near Souchez we destroyed an enemy trench mortar which was bombarding our lines.

"Mine warfare continues in the area of the Hohenzoller. A recent near Hulluch, south of Neville-St. Vaast and northeast of Albert. In the last 24 hours we have exploded successfully six mines. The enemy sprung a mine without damage or casualties to us, and a small defensive mine with trifling damage.

"Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon our heavy artillery destroyed the railway station of Salome, east of La Bassée, setting a train afire and damaging the track. Good results also were obtained against strong positions behind the enemy's lines, north of Hulluch."

German Outpost Boats Engage Enemy Monitors Off Flanders.

BERLIN, via London, June 10.—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

"This morning off the Flanders coast there was an artillery fight between German outpost boats and enemy monitors and destroyers at long range. Several of our salvoes were observed to have had good effect. The enemy then withdrew in the direction of Dunkirk. The German forces were not damaged.

"During the afternoon a French battle ship was shot down by one of our seaplanes. The occupant was captured by one of our submarines."

32 Rescued When Norwegian Steamer Is Sunk by Mine.

LONDON, June 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that a trawler has brought to port 32 sailors, the crew of the Norwegian steamer Erkenald, which was sunk by a mine.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen says the Swedish bark Haldi has been sunk by a mine. The crew was saved.

Neither the Erkenald nor the Haldi appear in available maritime registers.

BEES DRIVE MAN INTO A CREEK

Alton Farmer Badly Stung Before He Jumps Into Water.

Jacob J. Blind attempted to live a swarm of bees on the Ben Cooper farm at East Alton Thursday afternoon by shaking the bush on which the bees had settled. They settled on his head and shoulders. He was stung in hundreds of places but succeeded in driving off the bees by jumping into Wood River creek.

His dog who tried to aid him when he was attacked by the bees was also badly stung.

Union Electric Files New Rate Card.
PEPPERSON CITY, June 10.—The Union Electric Light and Power Co. of St. Louis today filed notice with the State Public Service Commission that, after today, its rate for residence lighting would be reduced one-half cent per kilowatt hour.

CHILDREN, MEN AND WOMEN GIVE TO SAVE BABIES

Post-Dispatch Milk and Ice Fund
Receives Prompt Responses
to Appeal.

Accompanying a contribution of \$2 to the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund, half of it individual and the balance as a "sunshine mile," Mrs. F. W. Baumhoff, president of the Missouri Division International Sunshine Society, writes:

"Most assuredly we are heart and soul with you in your constructive work for our poor children. As most of our work is with the crippled and blind, we are in a position to know the full value of your work, which benefits a larger number. We heartily endorse your plan, and hope to see a larger number of individual contributions this year from our members and friends, thereby doing a goodly share towards saving our State's future greatest asset, its children."

Five children, including three girls and two boys, sisters and brothers, made prompt response to the appeal for cooperation in saving the babies of the congested district homes of the city, sending 50 cents each, a total of \$2.50.

These youthful philanthropists but repeated their generosity of former years, they having been impelled by profound sympathy for the cause from the time they attained an age when keen realization of the peril to the infants in heated periods was possible. They are Lillie, Vera, Esther, Harry and David Vilt of 1838 North Twenty-second street.

Mrs. Lottie Schneider of 833A Wyoming street, another consistent supporter of the "save the babies" cause for some years, is a contributor to the extent of \$2, with a letter "wishing you great success in your wonderful undertaking."

John S. Hoffman of 491 Laclede avenue is another of the fund's supporters who early heard the call and lost no time in replying with a contribution of 25 cents.

"I know the heat is very distressing to the poor," he writes, "and I feel compassion for them. I inclose 25 cents to help them along, and when I get more will send it."

Herman Shapiro advises the Post-Dispatch that he is "going to have a lemonade stand to help save the babies," as he did last year, adding a neat little sum to the fund.

MILD FORM OF SMALLPOX CLOSES HOLY GHOST SCHOOL

Graduating Exercises Are Postponed Until September—Eleven Cases in Neighborhood.

An epidemic of a mild form of smallpox has caused the closing of the Holy Ghost parochial school at North Market street and Taylor avenue and a postponement of the graduation exercises until September. According to Dr. M. C. Woodruff, chief diagnostician of the Board of Health, 11 cases of the disease have been found in that neighborhood.

The smallpox cases thus far discovered, in some of which the patients have recovered, are those of Mrs. Catharina Castner, 4446 Lucky street; Edward Finkstam, 4581 North Market street; Gertrude Diepenbrock, 4572 North Market street; William Sylvester and Alvin Nellerson, 2330 North Taylor avenue; Harold and Marie Krekler, 4474 St. Louis avenue; John Dopp, 4319A Page boulevard. Those at present suffering with the disease have been quarantined, at Koch Hospital. None of the cases is considered serious.

PLAN YOUR WEEK'S PLEASURES WITH THE MOVING PICTURE COLUMN ON THE FIRST WANT PAGE TO-MORROW

Where to go any night during the week to see the best films at the leading photoplay houses of St. Louis is now easily answered. The Post-Dispatch Moving Picture Column is the movie fans' guide.

See this column tomorrow on the first page of the Big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directory, advertising the following moving picture theaters: Arsenal, Cindarella, Eighteenth Street, Lee Alrdome, Lindell, Maryland Alrdome, Mogler's, New Pestaalons, Union Park, Plaza, Plymouth, Shaw and Union Theaters.

A GOOD MOVING picture show cheers, rests, refreshes, stirs the imagination, lifts us from ourselves, makes us forget our troubles and educates—it is one of the best educational factors of today.

The Rev. J. J. Sullivan Dies.
The Rev. James J. Sullivan, 57 years old, a Jesuit, formerly connected with St. Louis University, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home in Kansas City, where, for the past several years he had been pastor of St. Aloysius' Church. While connected with the university here he was dean of the theological and philosophical departments.

WATCHDOG BITES BOY, 8

Leo O'Keefe of 4341 Lee avenue, borrowed a watch dog from his brother-in-law, Joseph Lancaster of Webster Groves, to guard the O'Keefe home in

the absence of the family. Yesterday afternoon the dog bit Frank Dempsey Jr., 8 years old, of 4350A Lee avenue, and the police applied for a court summons charging O'Keefe with maintaining a vicious dog.

Other persons bitten by dogs yesterday, bringing the total number of cases for 1916 up to 464, were John Gerbersman, 4331 North Nineteenth street; Margaret Wilson, 1415 North Twenty-second street, and Mrs. Anna Rolberg, 2706 North Ninth street.

Father Accuses Boy of Theft.
Alois Mayer Jr., 16 years old, of 2922 South Eighteenth street, was turned over to the police by his parents last night. They said he had stolen \$23 belonging to his father, and had run away from home on several occasions.

AMUSEMENTS
AS YOU LIKE IT
MATINEE TODAY
at 2:45 instead of 2:15 p. m. (for the convenience of business men and women), in the new Municipal Open-Air Theater in
FOREST PARK
The world's most wonderful production of Shakespeare's great outdoor comedy and Elizabethan antiquity by a gigantic cast, headed by MARGARET SULLIVAN, ROBERT B. MANTON, FREDERICK LEWIS and other famous Shakespearean actors, for the price of the "movies."

SEATS 10c UP 2000 FREE SEATS
The Pageant and Masque of St. Louis, at Art Hill in the new Municipal Open-Air Theater, is a production of the St. Louis Pageant Drama Association is generally conceded to be even more beautiful.

Box office sale for matinee stops at 303 N. Seventh street, near Olive, at 1 P. m. Today and opens at the grounds at 1:45. Seventh street office remaining open for the sale of seats for

TONIGHT
and Sunday and Monday nights until 2:30, sale at grounds starting at 1:45. Evening performances begin at 7:45.

SCALE OF PRICES:
SATURDAY MATINEE—10c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50, Box Seats, \$5.
EVENING PERFORMANCES—25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, Box Seats, \$5.

The OFFICIAL book containing Margaret Sullivan's version of "As You Like It" is the book with the YELLOW COVER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 10-20c
Vaudeville
MOST PRETENTIOUS MUSICAL COMEDY EVER PRESENTED.
AROUND THE TOWN
WITH EARL S. DEWEY AND MARCEL "THE LITTLE" ROGERS.
Surrounded by a Company of 24.

ELECTRICAL VENUS, Big Laughing Act.
GILBERT, HAYES, MANDOLINI, KATIE, ELINA GARDNER, E. J. MOORE.
Animated Weekly Musical Pictures.
SHOW NEVER STOPS—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

PARK THEATRE
MATS. WED. AND SAT.
Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith's Operetta,
"Sweethearts"
Reserved Seats—Orchestra and Balcony—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

STATISTICS.

NAPOLION SHIFTED, Restless in the old sarcophagus. And murmured to a watchguard: "Who goes there?" "Twenty-one million men, Soldiers, armies, guns, Twenty-one million foot, horseback, In the air, Under the sea." And Napoleon turned in his sleep: "It is not my world answering! It is some dreamer who knows not The world I marched in From Calais to Moscow," And he slept on In the old sarcophagus While the aeroplanes Droned their motors Between Napoleon's mausoleum And the cool night stars. (From "Chicago Poems," by Edgar Lee Masters) (Henry Holt & Co.)

THE TWIN SISTERS, a tale of society folk, where both men and women smoke their cigarettes, attend opera, dance at "tess," engage in many ultra-fashionable diversions and appear to be fully occupied with such a round of activities, by Justus Miles Forman, is rather interesting as a love story and as a portrayal of the people of wealth, of whom the majority of people know so little.

Diana and Alice Wayne are twins in the sense that they were born at the same time and that their general appearance is very similar, but they are as different in their characteristics as salt water is different from fresh water. Diana, who had lived with her father in New York, was a modern American girl, loving dances and amusements, was strictly honest and possessed of high ideals. Alice, on the other hand, had lived with her mother in Italy, was old-fashioned at the outset of the story, but later developed into the most fashionable, would do anything to accomplish her desires, even to sacrificing her honesty, and was an unlikable person. The parents had separated when the girls were children.

Diana introduced Alice into her set in New York, secured for her invitations to parties and other amusements at which Alice proceeded to amuse herself, having been denied those things in her more younger days on account of having lived in Italy.

Alice is loved by an English nobleman, to whom she consents to be engaged for the sake of eventually securing a title of nobility. However, she does not give him the proper amount of attention and permits the other young men in their New York set to make love to her.

The English nobleman seeks the company of Diana, who is interested in the things he likes, and the two have many agreeable chats while Alice is away at some party or is being made love to by some romantic young man.

During the course of the story there are two ardent lovers who seek the hand of Diana, but both prove to be unworthy, and she is happy without a lover until the right man comes.

A scandal develops in the household of the English nobleman, which for some reason is attached to him, and Alice throws him over. It is then that Diana discovers she loves the Englishman and that he loves her. He departs for England to straighten out the situation, and while he is gone Alice elopes with an old sweetheart of Diana's, whom she had dismissed. Her elopement is a relief to both Diana and the Englishman, who become engaged on his return from England. (Harper & Brothers.)

CHINA TODAY. GARDNER L. HARDING, author of "Present Day China," which has just appeared, says that China has experienced the equivalent of a generation of change several times since 1911. In spite of this he considers that the privilege of writing of the mental background of a people of such incessant wakefulness and vitality is worth the journalistic risk of never being quite abreast of actual events. Mr. Harding says that his attempt has been to interpret the quality of mind which produced the Chinese revolution, and that he has not written for "Old China Hands," with their authoritative and their prejudicial views on those among the American and English people who honor Young China's long and bitter fight upward through the darkness, the darkness through which the Chinese Revolution of 1911 will always shine as a beacon light of Oriental freedom. (The Century Co.)

THE BEST READ BOOK. CENTURY'S of devoted men and women in the circulation of the Scriptures is told about in the "Centennial History of the American Bible Society," by Henry Otis Dwight, more interesting than would have seemed possible. The 400 pages of the volume contain inspiring stories of the self-sacrifice and adventurous life of Bible distributors of the early days of the country. The aim has been to make a book to be read by the people rather than a manual of reference for the student, and the aim has been well achieved. It is the history of a remarkable organization, but it is also a warm and glowing story of the picturesque propaganda which has resulted in the distribution of the Bible in many languages to the uttermost parts of the earth. Into the account is woven plenty of life and interest. The events of a hundred years have been reviewed with a keen eye for the human elements in this recital of the growth of the great enterprise. With the touch of sympathy and humor the assembling of facts has been turned into a romantic tale.

One of the most interesting features is the recital of instances of the fraternal spirit exhibited in times of war. In every notable war on American or foreign soil, during the past 100 years, the society has furnished soldiers, regardless of race or nation, with Scripture messages of peace and brotherhood. The volume reveals that the society

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ARENSBERG, W. C.—"Idols." Poems of a singularly pure and melodious type and serious mood.

BROWNE, P. E.—"Peace at any Price." A humorous sketch, poking fun at the pacifists.

COOPER, E.—"Harim and the Purdah." Studies of Oriental women. An attempt at a sympathetic understanding of the lives and thought of women in Eastern lands.

FORD, H. J.—"Woodrow Wilson: the Man and His Work." By an admirer who defends the President in practically all he has done.

HALL, J. N.—"Kitchener's Mob." The adventures of an American in the British army.

HATCHER, O. L.—"Book for Shakspeare Plays and Pageants." In two parts; part one is an account of Shakspeare's England, while part two describes plans for an Elizabethan pageant. It has wealth of detail which will make it invaluable to producers and students.

HILL, J. P.—"Federal Executive." Treats the topic historically and closes with a forecast of the future.

HUARD, F. W.—"My Home in the Field of Honour." Very interesting experiences of the author who was forced to flee from the Germans before the battle of the Marne. Her chateau was made the German headquarters.

LABBERTON, Dr. J. H.—"Belgium and Germany: a Dutch View." Especially interesting because written by a Hollander and translated into English. Has a thoroughly judicial tone, but disapproves of the German invasion of Belgium.

SMITH, J. R.—"Commerce and Industry." A full and well-written textbook, ending with a look into the future.

STEVENI, W. B.—"Petrograd Past and Present." An interesting description of monarchs, palaces, parks and gardens, and many other things. Popularly written with numerous illustrations.

BOURET, P.—"The Night Cometh." The scene is a hospital in Paris during the present war. The author is one of the greatest living writers of France.

HAZLETT, H.—"Thinking as a Science." One could hardly imagine more useful little book. It is simple in style and practical in its application.

has had a remarkable expansion. Its first depositary for Bibles was a room seven by nine feet in Cedar street, New York. Now it has a splendid building on Astor place. In 1823 the society had a building with a capacity of 100,000 Bibles. By 1846 the average yearly output was six times that number. During the Civil War more Bibles were distributed than in the previous 28 years. The number was 5,297,882. Nearly 55,000,000 books were distributed in the first 75 years. Altogether the society has distributed nearly 21,000,000 Bibles in China and more than 415,000,000 throughout the world. (Macmillan.)

"BEHOLD THE WOMAN" HERBERT HARRE has gone deeply into ancient history for his powerful and lengthy story "Behold the Woman," which tells of the struggles of a beautiful Alexandrian courtesan from the days when she was a little child until, at last, she sees the light in her old age.

"Behold the Woman" is an absorbing story of a time—the days of the final conflict between paganism and Christianity—when lust and licentiousness were even more colorful than in the days of Nero and the author has presented a romance in a vivid, if barbaric, manner.

The quest of the courtesan for love during an epoch when wantonness was an art and her final redemption when she finds it, makes a novel of great religious significance. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

BISMARCK'S INFLUENCE. BISMARCK, writes Samuel P. Orin in his new book, "The Imperial Impulse," looked backward, not forward. And while with giant strokes he wielded the petty states to the throne of Prussia in the forge of his statecraft, he wrought his work for the purpose of strengthening the state, not for the purpose of widening the sphere of individual freedom. His great contribution to statesmanship, state insurance, or state socialism, was to him merely the application of a feudal formula to modern workmen. Bismarck is not the pinnacle—he is rather the pivot—of German destiny. Behind him lay the old Germany, before him the new, and he chose to invest his great work with the spirit of the past. So with Machiavellian craftiness he manipulated the great liberal party of that day until it became an ally to his reactionary conservatism. (The Century Co.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Have you ever seen them make a "Movie"? Have you ever been to the "Movies"? Have you ever heard of the "Movie"? If so, read Behind the Screen A Story of the "Movies" by WILLIAM ALMON WOLFE All Bookstores A. C. McClurg & Co. Publishers

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These include Lord Rayleigh, England; Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, Germany; Sir J. J. Thomson, England; Prof. J. H. Van't Hoff, Germany; Sir Ernest Rutherford, England; Prof. J. D. Van Der Waals, Holland; Prof. H. A. Lorentz, Holland. Just a few others of the distinguished contributors include Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, co-discoverer of the "Darwinian" theory; Lord Bryce; Sir George H. Darwin, eminent mathematician and son of Charles Darwin; Sir William Crookes; Sir Edwin Ray Lankester; Sir Archibald Geikie; Sir Robert Ball; Sir James Dewar; Sir William M. Ramsay; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen; Dr. Max Verworn; and the poet Swinburne.

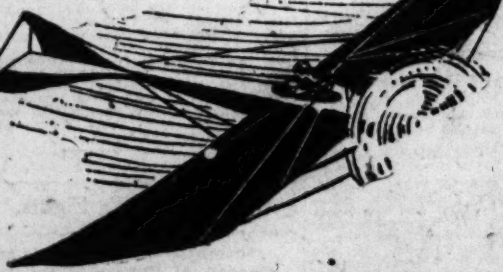
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June	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
1	80	80	80	80	80
2	80	80	80	80	80
3	80	80	80	80	80
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11	80	80	80	80	80
12	80	80	80	80	80

Warmest and coolest places in the United States, 7 p. m. yesterday. Yuma, Ariz., 100°; Grand Haven, Mich., 66°.

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CHURCH NOTICES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Subject of the lesson sermon at each church, "God the Preserver of Man." Golden text: "I will be a Father to the fatherless and a Father to the orphan." First Church, King's highway and Westminster place, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 404 Washington boulevard, open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; Sunday afternoon 2 to 5 p. m. Second Church, 354 Russell avenue, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Third Church, 559 Page boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Fifth Church, second floor, Princess Building, Grand and Olive, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 404 Washington boulevard, open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; Sunday afternoon 2 to 5 p. m. Wednesday, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Meetings at all of the churches at 8 o'clock. Downtown Road, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Railway Exchange building. Open daily except Sundays and holidays. All are welcome.

DEATHS

BELECK—Entered into rest on Saturday, June 10, at 1 a. m. Rose Beleck, dearly beloved daughter of Mary Beleck (nee Peltz) and her husband, Joe and Josie Decker (nee Beleck), and our dear daughter. Funeral Monday, June 12, at 2:30 p. m., from family residence, 3501 Nebraska avenue, burial at New Pickers Cemetery. Motor.

BENCK—Entered into rest on Friday, June 9, 1916, at 1:30 p. m., Johann Benck, wife of the late Claus Benck and beloved mother of Robert Benck, William Benck, George Benck and Charles Benck, all of St. Louis. Funeral Monday, June 12, at 2:30 p. m., from family residence, 2209 Bismarck avenue, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Motor.

DI NARDI—Entered into rest Saturday, June 11, at 10:30 a. m., Mary Di Nardi, beloved wife of the late Frank Di Nardi, mother of Mrs. Cesarina Cepeda. Funeral will take place from Arthur J. Donnelly's parlors, 1015 North Third street, Monday, June 12, at 8:30 a. m., to the Calvary cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

DICKERSON—Entered into rest Saturday, June 11, at 10:30 a. m., Alvin Dickerson, beloved son of the late Henry C. Dickerson and Caroline Dickerson (nee Jasperling), dear sister of Louise Dickerson and our dear sister-in-law and aunt. Funeral on Monday, June 12, at 2 p. m., from residence, 2015 Oakland avenue, thence to Calvary cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited.

DOOLEY—After a lingering illness, on Friday, June 10, 1916, at 10:30 a. m., Thomas J. Dooley, beloved brother of William J. Dooley of San Francisco, Cal. Funeral from Cullen & Kelly's funeral chapel, 1418 North Third street, to New Cathedral church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Due notice of time will be given.

DOW—Entered into rest Thursday, June 8, 1916, George R. Dow, husband of Mrs. George R. Dow, and father of Alice M. and Mildred O. Dow and Mrs. E. Cummings, brother of Mrs. Jennie B. Cummings. Funeral from Parker's chapel, 19 North Grove avenue, Webster Groves, Sunday, June 11, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at the Hill Cemetery.

ELIAS—Miss Christina Elias, beloved sister of Conrad, Fred, Carl and Philip, died at her home, 1015 North Third street, on Friday, June 10, 1916, at 7 p. m. Remains will be shipped to Henderson, Ky., Saturday, June 11, for interment at 11 a. m. at Henderson (Ky.) and Evansville (Ind.) papers please copy.

ERKOWSKI—Lettie Wierka, widow of D. D. Erkowski, in her 84th year, died from residence, 2015 Oakland avenue, Maplewood, Mo., Monday, June 12, at 2:30 p. m.

MOELLER—Entered into rest at Rock Island, Ill., Friday, June 9, 1916, Augusta Moeller, beloved wife of John F. Moeller and dear mother of Dr. C. F. Moeller. Funeral from Rock Island, Ill., on Sunday, June 11, at 2:30 p. m.

MORAN—On Friday, June 9, 1916, at noon, Gerald Gary Moran, darling baby of James M. and Nellie Carey Moran and our dear little brother, aged 3 years 6 months and 9 days. Funeral will take place Monday, June 12, at 2 p. m., from residence, 490 Spalding avenue, to Calvary cemetery.

RICKUS—Entered into rest on Friday, June 9, 1916, at 4:15 p. m., Herman Rickus, dear father of Joseph Rickus, Mrs. Anna Bergman (nee Rickus), Henry Anton Rickus (nee Rickus), and our father-in-law and grandfather, aged 86 years 6 months and 20 days. Funeral from the residence of his son, Alois Rickus, 7131 Minnesota avenue, on Monday, June 12, at 8:30 a. m. to St. Peter's church, thence to St. Peter and Paul's cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

SCHOLLE—Entered into rest Thursday, June 8, 1916, at 11 p. m., Mary A. Scholle, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Scholle (nee Dillon), sister of Mrs. L. A. Scholle. Funeral will take place from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Annie Spengler, 520 North Third street, on Sunday morning, June 12, at 8:30 o'clock, to Sacred Heart church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STUCKER—On Thursday, June 8, 1916, Herman Stucker, beloved husband of Caroline Stucker and father of William and Frederick Stucker and Mrs. M. Stucker, died at his home, 1015 North Third street, on Thursday morning, June 8, at 8:30 o'clock, to Sacred Heart church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DEATHS

Death notices, first 8 lines or less, 5¢ each, extra line 15¢; memorials, etc., 25¢ per line.

SUDKUM—On Saturday, June 10, 1916, at 8:30 a. m., Frederick P. Sudkum, beloved husband of Esau Sudkum (nee Byrnes), father of Esther, Loretta, Louis, Fred and Robert Sudkum. Funeral from family residence, 110 Hereford avenue, Ferguson, Mo., due notice. Deceased was a member of K. C. Santa Cruz Council and Royal Arcanum, Victoria Council.

TATPHAEUS—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 8, 1916, at 5 p. m., George C. Tatphaeus, dearly beloved husband of Louise C. Tatphaeus (nee Crocellus), and the late Charles J. Tatphaeus, dear brother of Rosa Witthop and brother-in-law of William Witthop and uncle of Venus Josue Witthop, aged 43 years 4 months and 8 days. Funeral from family residence, Tesson Ferry road, South Affton, Mo., Sunday, June 12, at 1:30 p. m., to St. John's church, Melville, Mo., thence to St. John's cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

ZACHRYT—Entered into rest on Friday, June 10, 1916, at 10:30 a. m., David Zachryt, dearly beloved husband of Dora Zachryt (nee Goid) and dear father of David, Joseph, Charles, George, Stella and Arthur Zachryt. Funeral from 1817 Broadway, on Monday, June 12, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Agatha's church, thence to St. John's cemetery. Funeral private. Carriages.

ZOLLER—Entered into rest on Friday, June 10, 1916, at 10:30 a. m., John F. Zollner, husband of Cecelia Zollner (nee Miller), father of Herbert Zollner and all of his children. Funeral from 1817 Broadway, on Monday, June 12, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Agatha's church, thence to St. John's cemetery. Funeral private. Carriages.

LOST AND FOUND

IF YOU LOSE ANYTHING and will advertise in this column, you will find it if found by an honest person. If you find anything lost, please bring it to the Post-Dispatch office, 6600 Olive or Central, and you will receive a reward. Your drugist carries this column. Your drugist carries this column.

IF YOU FIND ANYTHING, bring it to the Post-Dispatch office, 6600 Olive or Central, and you will receive a reward. If you find anything lost, please bring it to the Post-Dispatch office, 6600 Olive or Central, and you will receive a reward. Your drugist carries this column. Your drugist carries this column.

LOST
BAG—Lost, June 8, at Athol, on Manchester street, a black and white bag, with monogram. Return to Westmoreland. Reward \$10.00.

BRACELET—Lost, baby bracelet, Broadway and Olive, noon, Friday, reward. Telephone Central 1000. Return to 4124 Madison.

BUILDING—Lost, English, brindle and white spots, name Prince. Return to 248 Pine street, Lindell 4140. Reward \$10.00.

DOG—Lost, dark coat, with white stripe, between South St. Louis and Weston; reward. Return to 248 Pine street, Lindell 4140. Reward \$10.00.

DOG—Lost, white and black spotted pointer, Return 248 Pine street, Lindell 4140. Reward \$10.00.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED

BAHRENDER—Selling, experienced, capable, energetic, references, G. L. Loeck, 2000 Olive, St. Louis.

CHAUVEAU—Selling, experienced, capable, energetic, references, G. L. Loeck, 2000 Olive, St. Louis.

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HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

DRUG CLERK—Junior, 16 to 18 years, experience, good hours, Box 138, P. D. 101.

EX-17, S. SOLDIERS, sailors or marines, experienced, references, G. L. Loeck, 2000 Olive, St. Louis.

FITTERS—Remainer and laborers; day and night shifts; steady employment. Apply STEEL CAR WORKS, Wharf and St. George sts. (c3)

HAMMER MEN—And buckers; steady employment. Apply STEEL CAR WORKS, Wharf and St. George sts. (c3)

HEATER BOYS—Must be 16 years of age; steady employment. Apply Wharf and St. George sts. (c3)

HOUSEMEN—For planters hotel. Apply to head houseman. Must have at least 1 year's experience; steady work. Krimm, 2000 Olive, St. Louis.

JANITOR OR ELEVATOR MAN—Selling, experienced, capable, energetic, references, G. L. Loeck, 2000 Olive, St. Louis.

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BUSINESS CHANCES

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Solid agents 10c line, minimum \$20.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

FURNITURE—For sale, contents of 3-room flat; no dealers, 4274 Greer ave.

FURNITURE—For sale, contents of 3-room flat; no dealers, 4274 Greer ave.

FURNITURE—For sale, contents of 3-room flat; no dealers, 4274 Greer ave.

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AUTOMOBILES

FOR HIRE
1915 Ford touring car, \$1 per hour. Phone 4118. Central 4118.

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The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCordell.

Mrs. Jarr Goes Downtown to
Get Her Interest on Her Sav-
ings Account.

"CAN you let me have a little more money this week?" asked Mrs. Jarr, with a sigh. "You don't have to pay the bills; you don't know how it is."

"You talk like my Uncle Bill," said Mr. Jarr. "When he was out of work for three months and his wife complained there was nothing to eat in the house, he said he guessed they'd have to take in boarders."

"Well, I'm not going to take in boarders," replied Mrs. Jarr, "and you needn't complain about nothing to eat in the house. There's plenty to eat in this house. If I didn't set such a good table I might have more money to spend on clothes and things I need."

"There you go!" said Mr. Jarr. "You are like all the rest of the women, taking everything said as personal."

"This is a personal matter," replied Mrs. Jarr, "and if you hadn't put that money in the savings bank in one of your fits of economy by which I always suffer, I'd have plenty of money!"

"All right," said Mr. Jarr. "Go downtown and take it out. I don't care."

"I will draw the interest you were talking so much about, anyway," said Mrs. Jarr.

Her husband only grinned, but made no reply, and Mrs. Jarr went downtown to draw the interest.

"Take your place in line," said the uniformed attendant in the bank. "What do you want to do, put in or take out?"

"I want my interest," she said, when she reached the window.

"There's no interest on this," said the clerk. "It's only \$20, and there won't be any interest payable till it has been in six months. This has only been in three weeks."

"How much interest will there be in six months?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

"Forty cents," said the clerk. "Next!"

"Forty cents?" repeated Mrs. Jarr. "I'd like to see myself. Give me my money back."

"Take your place in line at the next window and turn in your book," said the clerk. "Next!"

Mrs. Jarr was in a rage by this time, but she took her place in line behind an extremely curious set of people, and finally reached the window. "I want my money," she said.

"Go sit down on the bench over there and wait till your name is called," said the clerk at the window.

"Well, did you ever?" remarked Mrs. Jarr. "Why should I have to stand in line, why?"

"Please sit down on the bench," said the clerk.

Mrs. Jarr sat down, tapping her parasol and regarding the people who came and went. Various names were called. Finally one was repeated seven times. "I think that's your name, lady," said the uniformed man, coming over.

"Clara Jarr!" called a voice loudly.

Mrs. Jarr was going to expostulate, but she was led to the window behind a stout, middle-aged woman.

"Please sign here," said the clerk.

"Oh, I can write all right," remarked the stout lady. "Only I have the lumbago in my back so terribly that for three weeks!"

"Stand aside!" said the clerk, and Mrs. Jarr edged in. Here she had to give her name, her husband's name, her maiden name, her age, her whole pedigree. Then she signed and was handed a \$30 bill.

"Well, this teaches me a lesson," said Mrs. Jarr, as she walked out. "I'll put my money in Mrs. Stryver's bank after this—she got \$100 with no trouble at all! I saw her draw it out myself!"

MORE marriages are shattered by a difference of taste in ventilation than by a difference of taste in jokes; it is a lot easier to live with a person who bores you than with one who insists on keeping the window open when you want it shut, and vice versa.

A Cruel Preventive.

THE two girls sitting in a row near the front were criticizing the actions of the lovers on the screen. The hero and his heroine had embraced and kissed each other half a dozen times, and finally wound up with a long soul kiss.

First Girl: Aren't they the mushy things!

Second Girl: It's sickening! They ought to make them eat onions before they do those love scenes.—Photoplay Magazine.

Powder and Carmine.

JUST look at the way that girl has her face made up. She must be looney to go on the street that way.

"No. I know that girl. She's all right. That's just an inherited taste—her father was a clown in a circus."

Going Back to Moses.

PHYLLIS: Do you know, mother, Moses used to have indignation just like you do?

Mother: Why, dear, whatever makes you think that?

Phyllis: Why, you in our Bible lesson today, Miss Smith said, "God gave Moses two tablets."—London Sketch.

No Objection.

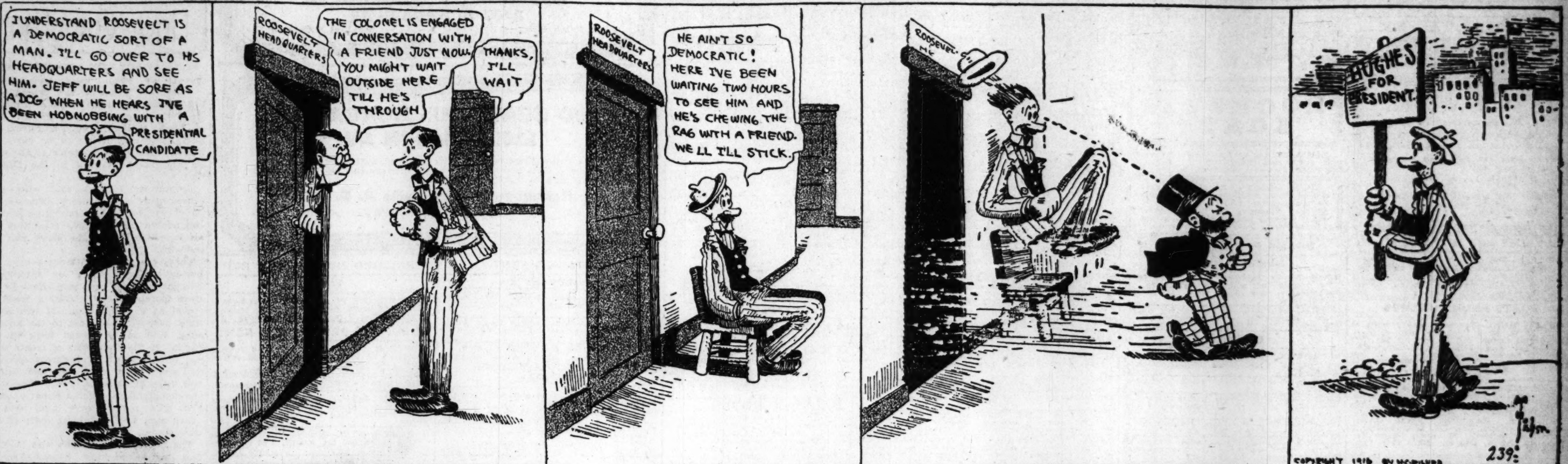
MY son, I must put up a check on your reckless expenditures.

"All right, dad, but it will have to be in four figures."

MUTT and JEFF—Mutt Comes Out Strong for Hughes!

Copyright 1916 by H. C. Fisher
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

By Bud Fisher



S'MATTER POP?

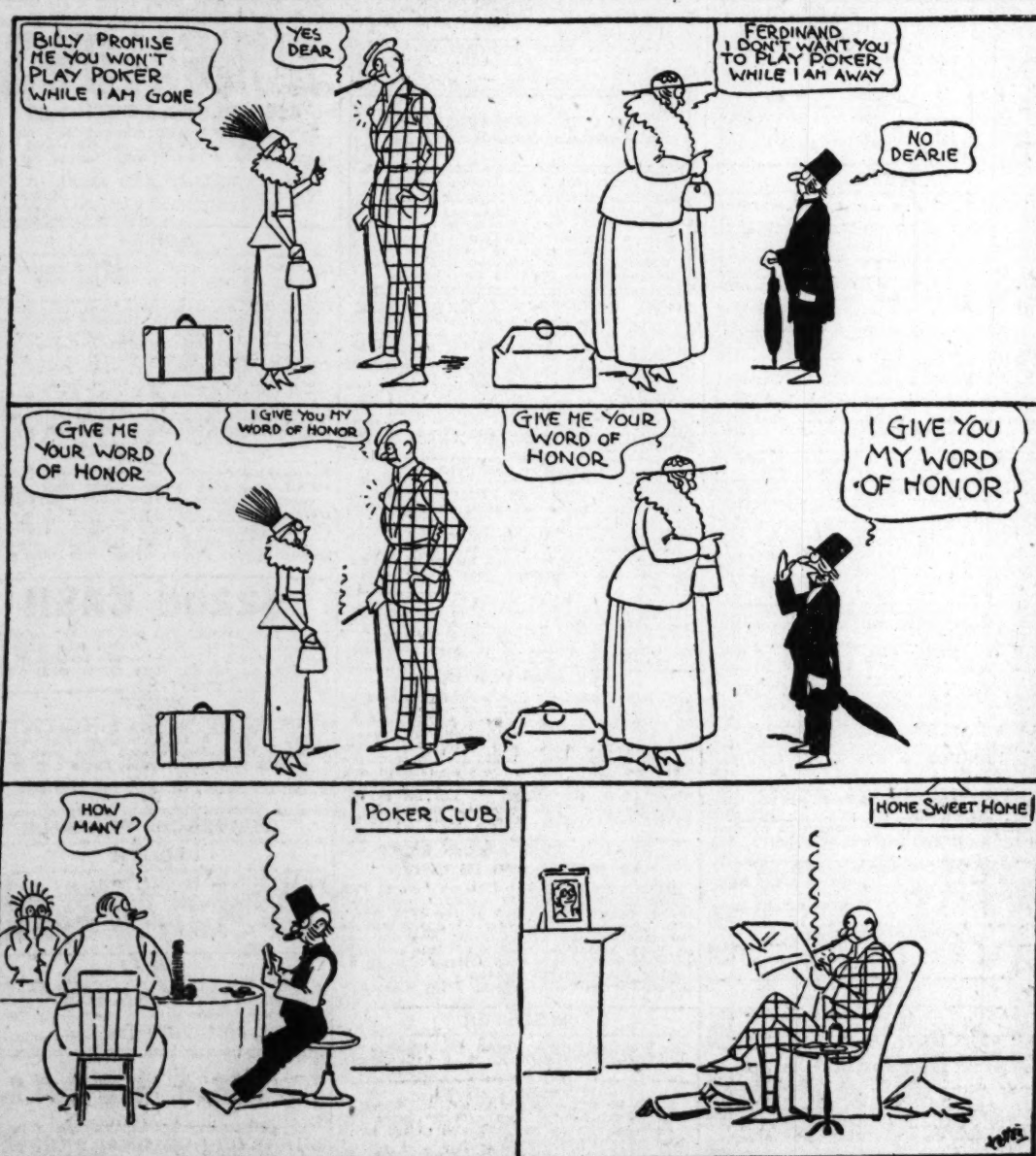
It's Already in the Middle!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.



You Never Can Tell

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By MAURICE KETTEN



HERE are some who go so fast they have to stop and come back.

Rather Mixed Up.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN guide came into camp one day greatly excited. He had a handful of wild cranberries which he exhibited with pride.

"You know the lil' cranberries?" he asked the assembled party. "Well, you take the lil' cranberries an' you put him on the fire with plenty of de sug-oh, big lot of de sug-an' you let him cook long time. Then you take him off an' let him cool. An' voila! you have a more better apple sauce than you can make out of de prune!"

Hard Going.

I HEARD you have gone into business, old fellow.

"Yep, the restaurant business."

"And how is the restaurant business, as an advertisement, but it is beginning to tell on me."

Sensitive.

HELLO, old man. I hear you've bought a house in the country.

"What if I have? You don't have to rub it in, do you?"

No men, when speculating as to what he would do if he had a million dollars, is willing to admit that he would make a fool of himself.

Neighbors

NEIGHBORS have various ways of being pestiferous. Some, especially those who live in the flat above you, turn on their phonograph and dance till all hours of the morning. Others harbor crying babies, yelping dogs or daughters who take music lessons. And, worst of all, if you happen to invite a few of the boys in to play poker, and one of them is so unfortunate as to fall downstairs when he is leaving your flat at 5 a. m., they complain to the landlord and talk about you something scandalous.

If you live in the country your neighbors either keep chickens or they object to your keeping them. Their dogs get into a fight with yours, and if their dog gets the best of it they go around bragging about it, but if your dog gets the decision they threaten to shoot him.

Likely to Be Separated.

MARY ANN: Please, mam, I wish to give notice. My cousin has got me a place in a munitions factory.

Mistress: Dear me, Mary! Well, of course, you know that if you go dropping shells about as you do our crockery you won't remain long in your situation.

Of Course.

NO woman likes to have it said that she has a past.

"No, most of them would rather have a present."

Ought to Be.

A GEORGIA negro last summer left the plantation and spent three or four days in the city. When he returned he was envied by every one of his old friends, for he was the possessor of a diamond of unusual size and luster.

The boss said to him one day: "Sam, is it a real diamond?"

And Sam replied: "Now, look heah, boss, if it ain't I've been skunked out of foah bits!"

NEVERTHELESS, a tightwad usually has plenty of loose change.

He Had the Proof.

A LONDON writer was asked to write an article on superstition and imbecility. When the article was printed the opening sentence was found to be as follows:

"That imbecility is not on the wane perusal of the following lines will amply demonstrate."

Sis Was Absent.

SIS won't be able to see you tonight, Mr. Smith," said her little brother. "She's had a terrible accident."

"Is that so? What happened?"

"All her hair got burned up."

"Good heavens! Was she burned?"

"No; she wasn't there. She don't know about it yet."

Can't Stop.

OLD Binks has been married three times, and they say he's looking for a fourth wife now.

"Isn't it terrible when a man becomes a perfect slave of habit?"

Two Essentials.

I'M thinking of writin a poem.

"Have you got an idea?"

"No, but I've just found two unused postage stamps."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CANTHART COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Pictureque Scenery by Daylight

Through the Piedmont and Shenandoah Valleys and the beautiful mountains of the Virginias to

Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York

with stopovers permitted at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Virginia Hot Springs, Va.

Big Four Route

and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Knickerbocker Special
Leave St. Louis 12:00 noon Arrive Washington 4:15 p.m.
Arrive Baltimore 5:25 p.m. Arrive New York 10:15 p.m.
Through sleeping car to Washington, comfortable coaches and dining car service.
Leave St. Louis 9:30 p.m. Arrive W. Philadelphia 5:55 a.m.
Arrive Baltimore 3:40 a.m. Arrive New York 8:30 a.m.
The trip to New York may also be made via Norfolk and an interesting ocean trip.

For tickets, reservations and all information, apply to ST. LOUIS CITY TICKET OFFICE, 330 N. Broadway, Room 216, St. Louis, Mo. R. C. KENNEDY, Stationery Passenger Agent.

BORDEN'S
Malted Milk
IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE
GRAND PRIZE
HIGHEST AWARD
PANAMA EXPOSITION
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Down in Baldhead Row.

LITTLE EDNA is always frightened at the appearance of Indians upon the screen at picture shows.

"Mamma," she whispered to her mother the other night at the theater, "are there going to be any Indians in this show?"

"No dear," answered her mother.

"But, mamma," persisted little Edna, "have the Indians been out yet?"

"Why no, Edna. I told you there were no Indians in this play."

"But mamma, who scalped all those men down in the front seats?"—Photoplay Magazine.

It used to be true that a girl wanted a man who would lie down and die for her, but now she wants one who will get up and hustle.—Macon News.